ITEM 1  HILL 60 RESERVE LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

During 2015, Council engaged Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) to review the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan and inform the development of a draft Concept Landscape Master Plan for the site.

The draft Concept Landscape Master Plan for Hill 60 developed by Niche was presented to Council on 27 July 2015 and, subsequently, placed on public exhibition from 29 July to 25 August 2015.

Following this exhibition, the community feedback received on the draft Concept Landscape Master Plan during the public exhibition period, noted that the community were generally supportive of the project and no major objections were received.

This report now seeks Council’s endorsement of the Hill 60 Reserve Landscape Master Plan.

RECOMMENDATION


2. The draft Concept Landscape Master Plan for Hill 60, as exhibited and attached to this report (Attachment 4), be adopted by Council as the starting point for the future renewal and development of the Hill 60 precinct.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Niche - Hill 60 Reserve Conservation Management Plan – Supplementary Report
2. Niche - Hill 60 Reserve - Community Engagement Report, August 2015
3. Council’s Community Engagement Report on the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan
4. Hill 60 Reserve Draft Landscape Master Plan
5. Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan – Implementation Plan

REPORT AUTHORISATIONS

Report of: Peter Coyte, Manager Property and Recreation
Authorised by: Greg Doyle, Director Corporate and Community Services – Creative, Engaged and Innovative City

BACKGROUND

In 2014, Council received a grant of $40,000 through the NSW Government’s Public Reserves Management Fund Program to update the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and for the development of a concept landscape master plan.
Ordinary Meeting of Council

14 December 2015

In mid-2014, Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by Council to carry out these plans. The original CMP was prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2000. Noting that the original CMP was now 14 years’ old and due to the Aboriginal and European heritage significance of the Reserve, Niche was commissioned to actively engage community stakeholders to inform the development of a supplementary report to the CMP and inform the Hill 60 draft Reserve Landscape Master Plan.

As part of the consultation process, Niche pursued an engagement approach with stakeholders that was consistent with the Department of Environment, Climate, Change and Water (DECCW 2010) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCR’s). During this period of engagement, Niche consulted with a variety of key stakeholders including Council’s Heritage Advisory Reference Group and the Wollongong City Council Aboriginal Reference Group.

The Niche Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan Supplementary Report (Attachment 1) together with the Community Engagement Report (Attachment 2) were used by Council officers as key informing documents to assist in the development of the draft concept landscape master plan for the Hill 60 Reserve.

A number of key actions were identified in the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan. These included:

- Undertake an archaeological survey of existing, and former, WWII items.
- Develop interpretive signage and artwork to incorporate the history of the area and local fauna and flora.
- Engage a structural engineer to complete an audit of the WWII tunnels to identify whether public visitation would be appropriate and safe.
- Establish a walking track around the Reserve.
- Install additional seating along MM Beach.
- Remove invasive vegetation from the site.
- Apply a protective coating to WWII items that show signs of deterioration.
- Remove graffiti from the WWII items without damaging the underlying surface of the items.
- Trim vegetation around the observation deck and other viewing platforms.
- Develop and implement a program to monitor the condition of the heritage items to inform future management actions.

**Outcomes of Community Consultation by Niche**

During the engagement process conducted by Niche (October - December 2014), the community expressed a variety of expectations and their desires regarding the future
development of a concept landscape master plan for the Hill 60 Reserve. These are summarised as follows:

- Keep the subject area green.
- Consider upgrades to the current lookout and make it safer for the public to access.
- Investigate reopening of the tunnels; if the tunnels could not be re-opened, the permanent closure needs to be looked into.
- Investigate building a small café or restaurant on the Hill. If this is not viable, perhaps look at getting a coffee van or ice cream truck to attend the site.
- Consider putting in a more permanent walking track that is kept clear of vegetation and trip hazards.
- Trim the vegetation that is quite overgrown at the Hill 60 lookout.
- Put in place a formal agreement between the hang gliders/paragliders and Wollongong City Council for the use of the Hill for the purposes of recreational gliding.
- Consider putting more seating and tables along MM Beach so visitors can enjoy the view.
- Trim the vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach.
- Upgrade the access to Fisherman’s Beach.
- Information sign board/s and public artwork addressing the history of the area and local flora and fauna. Installations may also incorporate photographs.

The draft Hill 60 Concept Landscape Master Plan was then presented to Council on 27 July 2015 and, subsequently, placed on public exhibition from 29 July to 25 August 2015.

Outcomes of Community Consultation by Council’s Engagement Team

The results were generally supportive of the draft Hill 60 Concept Landscape Master Plan. The main themes identified through the Council Engagement process were:

- Restoration and opening the Hill 60 tunnels to the public
- Food and drink premises/tourism
- Restricting unauthorised 4 x 4 access to the beach and Hill
- Issues with anti-social behaviour
- Improving and creating walking trails
- Bush care and restoration
- Public amenities and recreational exercise equipment
- Interpretive signage and artwork
In addition to these themes, MM Kembla (a division of Metal Manufacturers Ltd) seeks to have its 100 year anniversary commemorated on an informative plinth adjacent to its premises on Gloucester Boulevard.

As there was general support to the overall intent of the draft Landscape Master Plan (as exhibited), the proposed plan remains predominately unchanged with the addition of the provision for the MM Kembla plinth and proposed outdoor fitness equipment. It is now proposed that the plan be adopted by Council as the guide and reference point for the future renewal and development of the Hill 60 precinct.

Council’s four year Capital Works Program has identified that $600,000 has been allocated to pursue the capital works including further consultation and approvals, refer to the Hill 60 Implementation Plan (Attachment 5).

To assist in informing any proposed works identified in the draft Concept Landscape Master Plan for Hill 60 Reserve, Council has further engaged Niche, on 2 October 2015, to carry out a Due Diligence Assessment on priority areas including Gloucester Boulevard precinct and the tunnel/gun emplacement area.

The purpose of this study is to identify works from these two locations within the Master Plan that may not require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application and that can potentially be carried out in accordance with Due Diligence requirements.

PROPOSAL

The Hill 60 Reserve draft Concept Landscape Master Plan be endorsed as the reference point for the future renewal and development of the Hill 60 precinct.

CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

In August 2014, Council engaged Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd to undertake a review of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan. The Niche Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan Supplementary Report (Attachment 1) together with the Niche Community Engagement Report (Attachment 2) were used by Council as background documents to inform the development of the draft Concept Landscape Master Plan for the Hill 60 Reserve.

During the exhibition of the draft Concept Landscape Master Plan for Hill 60 Reserve, Council’s Engagement Team carried out the following consultation and communication:

- Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan was exhibited from 29 July to 25 August 2015
- Advertising on Council’s Advertiser pages on 29 July and 12 August 2015
- Article in the Illawarra Mercury on 11 August 2015
- Notification of exhibition period to stakeholders, including Neighbourhood Forum 7 and previous participants of the 2014 Hill 60 Master Plan engagement
- Notification and invitations sent to Aboriginal stakeholders
Feedback form and a Frequently Asked Questions form were made available on Council’s website, Wollongong and Warrawong Libraries and Customer Service.

Community Information Kiosk was held at Port Kembla Senior Citizens’ Centre on 15 August 2015.

The qualitative feedback received from this engagement is detailed in the Council Community Engagement Report (Attachment 3). In addition to this external community engagement, Council’s officers have also consulted with the Office of Environment and Heritage on 23 September 2015.

During the development of these plans, Niche and Council Officers undertook extensive consultation with the community and key stakeholders. Given the significance of the site to the Aboriginal Community, Council will undertake further dialogue with the Aboriginal Community in accordance with DECCW 2010 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements.

Internal consultation on the Draft Hill 60 Reserve Landscape Master Plan and Implementation Plan was pursued with Council officers from Infrastructure, Strategy and Planning; Environmental, Strategy and Planning; Community, Cultural and Economic Development; and the Project Delivery Division.

**PLANNING AND POLICY IMPACT**

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 Goal 5 “We are a healthy community in a liveable city”. It specifically delivers on the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Strategic Plan</th>
<th>Delivery Program 2012-2017</th>
<th>Annual Plan 2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy</strong></td>
<td>5 Year Action</td>
<td>Annual Deliverables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2 A variety of quality public spaces and opportunities for sport, leisure, recreation, learning and cultural activities in the community</td>
<td>5.5.2.1 Use data to assess the current community Infrastructure available, community demand and develop a strategic framework and policies to either rationalise, enhance or expand to meet changing community needs</td>
<td>Implement Landscape Master Plan recommendations for Hill 60 Reserve Port Kembla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Council has currently allocated $600,000 to the implementation of the Master Plan which is allocated over the following three years:

- 2015/16 $100,000
- 2016/17 $200,000
- 2017/18 $300,000

Council officers are currently exploring external funding opportunities to assist in the staged implementation of the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.
Funding grants to support the implementation include:

- Department of Primary Industries Public Reserves Management Fund – March 2016

CONCLUSION

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd and Council’s Engagement Team have undertaken a comprehensive community consultation project which has effectively pursued the community’s input into the development of a draft Landscape Master Plan for the Hill 60 Reserve. The consultation activities and variety of engagement methods used during this process have provided the community with the opportunity to actively contribute to the development of the Plan.

As there was general support for the draft Landscape Master Plan for the Hill 60 Reserve, it is recommended that the plan (Attachment 4) be presented to Council with only minor amendments to reflect community feedback.

The proposed actions that are currently finalised by Council are identified in the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan – Implementation Plan.

In addition to the current funding allocation of $600,000 over the next three years, Council will explore external grant funding opportunities to renew and develop this popular and unique site.
Hill 60 Reserve,
Port Kembla NSW

Conservation Management Plan -
Supplementary Report

Co funded by
The NSW Government’s Public Reserves
Management Fund Program
& Wollongong City Council
4 August 2015
Document control

Project no.: 2220
Project client: Wollongong City Council
Project office: Illawarra
Document description: Hill 60 Port Kembla NSW, Conservation Management Plan Supplementary Report
Project Director: Jamie Reeves
Project Manager: Renée Regal
Authors: Fiona Leslie, Renée Regal, Lydia Sivaraman
Internal review: Cameron Harvey and Fiona Leslie
Document status: Final REV01
Local Government Area: Wollongong

Document revision status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Revision number</th>
<th>Internal review</th>
<th>Date issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renée Regal and Lydia Sivaraman</td>
<td>Draft Rev1</td>
<td>Cameron Harvey and Fiona Leslie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft Rev2</td>
<td>Fiona Leslie</td>
<td>10 March 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft Rev 3</td>
<td>Fiona Leslie and Cameron Harvey</td>
<td>17 March 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final Draft Rev 2</td>
<td>Fiona Leslie</td>
<td>28 April 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>None required</td>
<td>4 August 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Niche Environment and Heritage, 2015

Copyright protects this publication. Except for purposes permitted by the Australian Copyright Act 1968, reproduction, adaptation, electronic storage, and communication to the public is prohibited without prior written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to Niche Environment and Heritage, PO Box 2443, Parramatta NSW 1750, Australia, email: info@niche-eh.com.

Any third party material, including images, contained in this publication remains the property of the specified copyright owner unless otherwise indicated, and is used subject to their licensing conditions.

Cover photograph: View from the Hill 60 lookout facing east. Source: Niche Environment and Heritage
Executive summary

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wollongong City Council (WCC) to complete a review and update of an existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Hill 60 Reserve, an iconic headland at Port Kembla, NSW. The original CMP was prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2000. Due to the Aboriginal and European heritage significance of the Reserve, and as part of this process, Niche was commissioned to engage community stakeholders to inform the development of a supplementary report to update the existing report. This report presents the updates to the existing CMP. The community stakeholder consultation process has been compiled in Niche (2015b) Hill 60 Port Kembla NSW: Community engagement report. Both of these reports will be used by Wollongong City Council as background documents to inform future development of a Concept Landscape Master Plan for Hill 60 Reserve.

A number of actions are recommended based on the conservation policies identified for the Hill 60 Reserve. These are summarised below:

- Undertake an archaeological survey of existing, and former, World War Two items to further identify areas of archaeological sensitivity.
- Develop interpretive signage and public artwork potentially incorporating the history of the area and local fauna and flora.
- Engage a structural engineer to complete an audit of the World War Two tunnels to identify whether public visitation would be appropriate and safe.
- Establish a walking track around the Reserve to better enable public appreciation of its natural and cultural heritage values.
- Install additional seating along MM Beach to better enable public appreciation of vistas and the site setting.
- Remove invasive vegetation within, and physically attached to, all heritage items. If the vegetation is in dirt on top of the structures it can remain.
- Apply a protective coating to World War Two items showing signs of deterioration such as rust.
- Remove graffiti from the World War Two items without damaging the underlying surface or original finish. If the original surface was also painted then prominent graffiti should be painted over with a suitable paint close to the original surface colour.
- Trim vegetation around the Observation Deck and other viewing platforms.
- Develop and implement a program to monitor the condition of the heritage items to inform future management actions.
# Table of Contents

**Executive summary** ...................................................................................................................... ii

1. **Introduction** ................................................................................................................................. 1
   1.1 Project initiation ............................................................................................................................. 1
   1.2 Location ........................................................................................................................................ 1
   1.3 Methodology and objectives ........................................................................................................... 1
   1.4 Report outline ............................................................................................................................... 2
   1.5 Authorship and acknowledgements .............................................................................................. 2

2. **Supplementary site history** .......................................................................................................... 6
   2.1 Preamble ....................................................................................................................................... 6
   2.2 Prehistory of the Illawarra region ................................................................................................. 6
   2.3 Colonial settlement of the Illawarra, Five Islands and Red Point .................................................. 8
   2.4 Military history of Hill 60 Reserve (1901 - 1945) ........................................................................ 13
   2.5 2001 to 2014 - Contemporary use of the subject area ............................................................... 27
   2.6 Historical themes ......................................................................................................................... 27

3. **Aboriginal heritage** ..................................................................................................................... 29
   3.1 Preamble ..................................................................................................................................... 29
   3.2 Known Aboriginal sites and objects ............................................................................................ 29
   3.3 Physical condition of the registered Aboriginal sites ................................................................. 32
   3.4 Summary of Aboriginal and general community consultation .................................................. 32

4. **European heritage** ....................................................................................................................... 33
   4.1 Preamble ..................................................................................................................................... 33
   4.2 Topography, landscape and soils .................................................................................................. 33
   4.3 European (non-Aboriginal) heritage items .................................................................................... 36
   4.4 Physical condition of the remaining fabric of the military structures ....................................... 50
   4.5 Archaeological potential of the Reserve ...................................................................................... 50

5. **Assessment of cultural significance** ............................................................................................ 52
   5.1 Preamble ..................................................................................................................................... 52
   5.2 Aboriginal heritage ....................................................................................................................... 52
   5.3 European heritage ........................................................................................................................ 52
   5.4 Updated Statement of Significance .............................................................................................. 56

6. **Opportunities and constraints** .................................................................................................... 57
   6.1 Preamble ..................................................................................................................................... 57
6.2 Statutory Implications ........................................................................................................ 57
6.3 Burra Charter .................................................................................................................. 59
6.4 Issues arising from the previous CMP ........................................................................... 59
6.5 Significance ...................................................................................................................... 64

7. A revised conservation policy for Hill 60 Reserve ......................................................... 65
   7.1 Preamble ......................................................................................................................... 65
   7.2 Revised policy and vision .............................................................................................. 65
   7.3 General conservation principles for European heritage ............................................. 65
   7.4 Specific conservation principles for European heritage ............................................ 66
   7.5 Implementation plan ...................................................................................................... 69
   7.6 Conclusions .................................................................................................................. 72

8. References .......................................................................................................................... 73

Appendix 1 ............................................................................................................................ 77
Appendix 2 ............................................................................................................................ 78
Appendix 3 ............................................................................................................................ 79
Appendix 4 ............................................................................................................................ 80

List of Figures

Figure 1: Subject area within a regional context (Source: Niche and Wollongong City Council)........ 3
Figure 2: Subject Area (Source: Niche and Wollongong City Council)........................................ 4
Figure 3. Plan showing the current land tenure of the subject area (Source: Niche and LPI). .......... 5
Figure 4: 1840 map of Illawarra; General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: NLA)............. 10
Figure 5: 1840 Plan of the Five Island Estate, Illawarra divided into 33 allotments; General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: NLA). ......................................................... 11
Figure 6: 1845 Map of the district of Illawarra; General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: NLA)..... 11
Figure 7: Extract from parish plan for the parish of Wollongong showing land to be resumed for harbour works and associated quarry in pink. General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: LPI). .......... 12
Figure 8: Extract from Crown Plan 8145-3000 n.d Port Kembla Harbour Improvements; Location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: LPI). ........................................................................ 12
Figure 9: Department of Public Works Plan of Port Kembla showing land acquired for defence purposes including Hill 60 circled in red (Source: Spooner 1938). ................................................................. 13
Figure 10: Department of Public Works Plan of Port Kembla showing some of the industry located near Hill 60 circled in Red (Source: Spooner 1938:8). .............................................................. 16
Figure 11: Location of Historic Features in the subject area (c. 1939-1945) (Source: Dallas 2000: Figure 3.7.1) ........................................................................................................................................................................ 24

Figure 12: 20 May 1944. Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Port Kembla Illowra Battery Layout of Site and Plan (Source: National Archives SP857/6) .............. 25

Figure 13: AHIMS results within the subject area (Source: Niche and OEH) ................................................................................................................................. 30

Figure 14: Curtilage of the SHR listing of Hill 60 Reserve (Source: Niche and NSW Heritage Division) ........ 31

Figure 15: European heritage items within the subject area. ........................................................................................................................................................................ 51

List of Plates

Plate 1: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 2 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing its emplacement on the hillside and its section post. (Source. AWM item Id. 81445) ...... 19

Plate 2: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 1 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing its emplacement on the hillside and its section post. (Source. AWM item Id. 81446) ..... 19

Plate 3: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 6 Coast Artillery searchlight emplacement Illowra Battery Kembla. (Source. AWM item Id. 81442) ................................................................................................................................................... 20

Plate 4: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 5 Coast Artillery searchlight emplacement Illowra Battery gun emplacement and installation. (Source. AWM item Id. 81441) ................................................................................................................................................... 20

Plate 5: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 1 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing a section of the rear of the gun and the ammunition recess (Source: AWM item Id. 81439)........................................................................................................................................................................ 21

Plate 6: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. The exterior of the underground plotting room at the headquarters Illowra Battery, Kembla Coast Artillery (Source: AWM item Id. 81429). ................................................................... 22

Plate 7: The Army camp on Hill 60, taken by a member of Donna Abbati’s family possibly Mr. Tucker C. 1944 (Source: Donna Abbati Breakwater Battery Museum) .......................................................................................................................................................... 26

Plate 8: (1960). Hill 60. Showing the VDC Camp and Defence buildings still on site in 1960 (Source: City of Wollongong in NLA) ........................................................................................................................................................................ 26

Plate 9: General photograph of the topography of Fishermans Beach facing east west........................................ 34

Plate 10: View of eroding staircase on pathway at Hill 60 Reserve facing north from Observatory deck...... 34

Plate 11: View of the access pathway on Fishermans Beach facing east ......................................................................................... 34

Plate 12: View of the access pathway to Fishermans Beach facing west ......................................................................................... 34

Plate 13: View of the Hill 60 Reserve from MM Beach facing north east ......................................................................................... 35

Plate 14: View of the Illawarra escarpment from the observation deck at the Hill 60 Reserve. Facing south west towards Perkins Beach at Port Kembla ........................................................................................................................................................................ 35
Plate 15: View facing north from the observation deck of the Illawarra escarpment and MM Beach. 35
Plate 16: View facing east from the observation deck of the Rocky Islet and Big Islet......................... 35
Plate 17: Eastern entrance to the tunnels................................................................. 39
Plate 18: western entrance to the military tunnels, taken from inside the tunnels.............................. 39
Plate 19: western entrance staircase to the military tunnels, taken from inside the tunnels................. 39
Plate 20: western end of tunnel looking back into the tunnels, note the small rooms coming off each side of the tunnel. ................................................................. 40
Plate 21: Gun emplacement at the eastern tunnel........................................................................ 41
Plate 22: Gates at eastern gun emplacement ............................................................................... 42
Plate 23: General photograph of the gun emplacement at the western end of the tunnels. .............. 43
Plate 24: General photograph of the gun emplacement at the western end of the tunnels. .............. 44
Plate 25: General photograph of the sundial on the observation deck at Hill 60 reserve................... 45
Plate 26: View from the observation deck of the engine room (item 4). ........................................... 45
Plate 27: General photograph of the gun emplacement at the northern end of MM Beach............... 46
Plate 28: General photograph of the engine room, now used by the volunteer coast guard.............. 47
Plate 29: General photograph of the Engine Room- now used by the volunteer coast guard............... 47
Plate 30: General photograph of Electric/ Beach Light 1 ................................................................. 48
Plate 31: View of location of Boilers Point, Port Kembla NSW. The location of the Electric/ Beach Light 2 is circled in red. The Electric/ Beach Light 2 is difficult to assess due to the vegetation overgrowth.......... 49

List of Tables

Table 1: Floral and fauna species that would have been utilised by the Aboriginal people of the Illawarra region. As described by Stewart and Percival 1997 ................................................................. 6
Table 2: Historical themes for interpretation of Hill 60 Reserve....................................................... 27
Table 3: Sites within the Hill 60 Reserve registered on AHIMS ......................................................... 29
Table 4: Summary of European heritage items identified within Hill 60 Reserve............................. 36
Table 5: Review of the Management Objectives and Strategies presented in the original Conservation Management Plan (Dallas 2000: Section 6) .............................................................................. 60
Table 6: Implementation Plan for Specific Conservation Policies for European Heritage at Hill 60 Reserve. 70
1. Introduction

1.1 Project initiation
Wollongong City Council (WCC) received a grant through the NSW Government’s Public Reserves Management Fund Program (PRMFP) to review the existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) that was developed by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2000 for Hill 60 Reserve at Port Kembla, NSW. The purpose of that CMP was to provide advice about the management requirements for known Aboriginal cultural resources within the Hill 60 Reserve and to identify any constraints, or opportunities, regarding future development of the area. The advice and management options provided by Dallas as a result of their extensive Aboriginal community engagement, review of the relevant legislation and development of the CMP have been outlined in Sections 7.3-7.5 of this document.

Niche was engaged by WCC to undertake a review of the existing CMP, consult with relevant community stakeholders and update the European history and significance assessment for the Reserve. The following report presents the results of this review and should be read in conjunction with the original CMP. Details of the community engagement are outlined in Niche (2015) Hill 60 Reserve Port Kembla NSW Community Engagement Report.

1.2 Location
The Hill 60 Reserve (‘the subject area’) is located in the suburb of Port Kembla, NSW, approximately 11 km south east of Wollongong, NSW (Figure 1) and within the WCC Local Government Area (LGA). The subject area is an iconic headland that is rich in both Aboriginal and post-contact history. It is largely recognised for its Aboriginal cultural history and heritage values and is listed as a landscape heritage item on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR Item No. 01492). The northern boundary of the subject area is the northern end of MM Beach. Gloucester Boulevard forms the western boundary, excluding the Five Islands Secondary College. The southern boundary is defined by the Volunteer Coast Guard building. The eastern boundary comprises the Sydney Water-owned water treatment works located on Red Point. The subject area includes the Hill 60 lookout, assorted former military buildings, Boilers Point and Fisherman’s Beach (Figure 2). The current land tenure for the site is summarised in Figure 3.

1.3 Methodology and objectives
This supplementary report to the existing CMP has been prepared using the methodology outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual and Conservation Management Documents* (Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, revised 2002). Significance was analysed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria as described in the *NSW Heritage Manual*. The conservation policies are based on the conservation principles outlined in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 2013 (‘Burra Charter’) and associated practice notes.

The Aboriginal heritage and consultation components of this report were compiled using the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010).

An initial review of the existing CMP identified sections that required further detail or update. These changes are largely due to the length of time since development of the CMP (14 years):
Section 2.2 Land Management of the previous CMP - to be updated with the current land owners.
Section 2.5 contemporary use of the subject area.
Section 4.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage - to be updated following consultation with Aboriginal stakeholder groups.
Section 5.0 Cultural Significance of the existing CMP. The significance assessment needs to be reviewed and updated to include details on the European cultural heritage significance of the Reserve; and
Review and update of Section 6.0 Site Management. This review needs to:
- Identify the subject areas strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints (SWOT).
- Identify applicable legislation relevant to the site and detail the implications and approval processes required by any future works on the site.
- Update and refine the recommended management objectives and strategies to ensure that the objectives reflect and guide current and future land use options; and
- Update the implementation plan in a manner that will inform the future development of a Hill 60 Concept Landscape Management Plan (CLMP).

1.4 Report outline
To address the objectives listed above, the following report includes:
- Supplementary European History (Section 2).
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, including a summary of consultation with Aboriginal stakeholder groups and confirmation of the subject area’s contemporary Aboriginal heritage values (Section 3).
- European heritage, which includes a general description of the Reserve and more detailed heritage inventory of heritage items (Section 4).
- Revised significance assessment for both Aboriginal and European heritage(Section 5).
- Summary of previous Conservation Policies and management (Section 6).
- Discussion on opportunities and constraints for future development (Section 7).
- Revised Conservation Policies to guide and inform future management of Hill 60 (Section 8).

1.5 Authorship and acknowledgements
Many thanks go to the Hill 60 and wider Port Kembla community stakeholders that gave their time, shared their stories and often welcomed the Project team into their homes during the consultation process. It was an absolute pleasure to learn more about the multifaceted history of the subject area. Many thanks go also to Mrs Trish Regal- WCC Librarian and Ms Josie Rose for their assistance with the research components of the project. Details of the community engagement process have been outlined in Niche (2015b) Hill 60 Port Kembla NSW: Community engagement report.

This report has been prepared by Fiona Leslie (Senior Archaeologist, Niche), Renée Regal (Archaeologist, Niche) and Lydia Sivaraman (Archaeologist, Niche) and has been reviewed by Fiona Leslie and Cameron Harvey (Heritage Team Leader, Niche).
Regional Project Location

Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan Revision

FIGURE 1
Land Tenure Plan

FIGURE 3

Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan Revision

Aerial Imagery: (c) AAM Pty Ltd (2011)
2. Supplementary site history

2.1 Preamble

Aboriginal use of the subject area was investigated by Dallas (2000, Sections 3 & 4) and, given its comprehensive nature, a brief summary is outlined below.

In addition to summarising the Aboriginal history of the subject area, this section presents an historical analysis of the European history of the Hill 60 Reserve up to, and including, its use by the Commonwealth of Australia for Defence purposes. The purpose of this history is to expand on what has already been outlined by Dallas (2000), particularly its role as a Defence site.

2.2 Prehistory of the Illawarra region

The earliest evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the Illawarra region comes from an archaeological site located within Bass Point, NSW. This shell midden site has been dated to 17,000 years BP. At the time, this site would have been located further inland due to sea level changes and it is located approximately 20km south of the subject area. During this time the five islands of the current Five Islands Nature Reserve would have been accessible on foot. Lake Illawarra formed 3,000 years ago, once the sea levels stabilised.

Early ethnographic accounts suggest a highly mobile, largely dispersed population of Aboriginal people living in the Illawarra region, with higher population numbers around Lake Illawarra. Prehistoric sites are located throughout the region with the majority of site types being made up of sandstone shelters with art, deposit and axe grinding grooves. This can largely be attributed to restricted access to the water catchment area that has preserved these site types. The intense concentration of coastal development has resulted in the destruction of a large number of sites that would have been located within this topography type (Dallas 2000:17-18).

The Coastal Plains of the Illawarra region are characterised by a combination of warm temperate and subtropical rainforest communities, interspersed with patches of sclerophyll forest, woodland, estuarine and swamps. These communities supported a range of resources that would have been utilised by Aboriginal peoples along with those coastal resources that would have been available, both for food as well as to fulfil social and cultural needs.

Floral and faunal species known to have been utilised by local Aboriginal people are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Floral and fauna species that would have been utilised by the Aboriginal people of the Illawarra region. As described by Stewart and Percival 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Species</th>
<th>Part Used</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Berry</td>
<td>Fruit, stem and fibre</td>
<td>The vine from this plant is used to make thin fibrous string, while the rotten, ripe fruit is used for infected scratches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Billardiera scandens)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Flame Tree</td>
<td>Wood and bark</td>
<td>Soft, spongy wood and bark were used to make nets and fishing lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Brachychiton acerifolius)</td>
<td>Barks, seeds, root, wood and fruit</td>
<td>The inner bark was used for making string and clothing. The timber was burnt for cooking coals. The seeds were roasted and ground for eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurrajong (Brachychiton populneus)</td>
<td>fruit and leaves</td>
<td>The leaves were used for blisters and burns. The flowers can be eaten, as can the ripe purple fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bloodwood (Corymbia gummifera)</td>
<td>Gum, sap and flower</td>
<td>The sap from this tree can be used for toothache and mouth wash, or used for mixing with paints to stain artefacts and rock art. It is also used to tan fishing ropes and nets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake Whistle (Dianella caerulea and reoalta)</td>
<td>Fruit, leaves and flowers</td>
<td>The fruit is eaten raw when ripe and is also used to treat ulcers. The flower petals are used as ingredients in medicines. The leaves are used to make a whistle to keep snakes away from campsites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Ironbark (Eucalyptus paniculata)</td>
<td>Bark and wood</td>
<td>The bark is mixed with bloodwood gum to tan fishing nets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Tea Tree (Leptospermum laevigatum)</td>
<td>Stems, leaves, seeds, flowers and timber</td>
<td>This plant was used as a frame for making gunyahs and mia-mias, and as a broom for sweeping. It was also used as an insect repellent. The leaves and seed capsules were crushed and used as an antiseptic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage Tree Palm (Livistona australis)</td>
<td>Leaves, heart, gum, bark, stem fibre</td>
<td>The centre of this large leaf bulb was eaten, particularly during ceremonies. Fibres were used to make fishing lines and the leaves were used to patch canoes. The leaves were also used as mats or thatching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banksia species (proteaceae)</td>
<td>Cones and flowers</td>
<td>Sweet nectar can be sucked out of the flowers or shaken onto hand and licked off. The flower spikes can also be soaked in water for a ‘sweeter tea.’ Banksias were also used to carry fire as the smouldering cones could be carried long distances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal wattle (Acacia sophorae/ Fabaceae- Mimosoideae)</td>
<td>Seed pods, wood, bark</td>
<td>The wood is durable for making shelters, seed pods would have been harvested whilst green then steamed whole. Young seeds can also be picked and eaten. A liquid can be made from soaking the bark that is used for tanning and fisherman’s nets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Port Kembla area is the traditional country of the Tharawal-speaking people. Tindale has identified the Tharawal boundaries as being from the south side of Botany Bay to north of the Shoalhaven River, and running inland to the Campbelltown and Camden area (Attenbrow, 2010:34). The coastal plains and escarpment around Wollongong were inhabited by the Wodi Wodi, a tribe/sub-group of Tharawal-speakers (Tindale 1940:194-195, Tindale 1975:199-201). Other named groups of the Tharawal language group are thought to include the Gweagal, Norongerraga, Illawarra,
Tagary, Wandeandega, Wodi Wodi and Ory-ang-ora (Tindale 1974). Attenbrow (Attenbrow 2010:35) points out that such boundary mapping, undertaken as it was in the nineteenth century, is indicative at best, however there appears to be reasonably strong agreement between those who have mapped language boundaries that the area is Tharawal country. Tharawal people distinguished themselves as Fresh Water, Bitter Water or Salt Water depending on where in the wider language boundary their traditional lands were – the inland hills and valleys, the plateaus and swamps or the coastal plain respectively (DEC, NSW, 2005:6)

The records and histories of the Tharawal speaking people and their country at the time of contact with Europeans are subject to bias and are generally fragmented, providing nothing like a complete picture of the way Aboriginal people were living prior to European interference. Nevertheless, we know the Tharawal regularly communicated, moved, traded and participated in ceremonies between their country and neighbouring areas. Recorded pathways include the Princes Highway Route, Maryla Pass, Kangaroo River, Bulli Pass, the Bong Bong route and Cordeaux River (DEC, 2005:8). It is most likely family groups or clans would ‘intermingle and interact along both physical and social boundaries’ rather than be strictly confined to the ‘tribal’ borders that were to be artificially imposed by European anthropologists (Organ 1990: xviii).

The arrival of the First Fleet in Sydney Cove in 1788 was followed the next year by a smallpox epidemic, which spread to the neighbouring regions and, although the exact effects are not known, likely killed over half the Aboriginal population of the areas effected (Organ 1990:5).

An overview of historical and ethnographic sources are provided in A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770 to 1970 (DEC, NSW 2005), Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1850 (Organ 1990), Illawarra Aborigines - An Introductory History (Organ & Speechley 1997)and Murni Dhunhang Kirrar: Living in the Illawarra (Wesson 2009). These compilations review a large number of primary and secondary sources including journals from early settlers of the Illawarra and oral histories of Aboriginal people who have lived in the Illawarra. Resource gathering, camping and occupation, laws, customs, ceremonies, burial practices are noted throughout the Illawarra. These sources have been taken into consideration when developing and interpreting archaeological models for the proposed project.

2.3 Colonial settlement of the Illawarra, Five Islands and Red Point

Charles Throsby was one of the first Europeans to settle in the Illawarra Region, having had a hut and cattle in the area of present day Wollongong prior to 1816 (Organ and Doyle 1994:6).

In 1816 John Oxley, Surveyor General, was sent to the Illawarra Region to carry out a series of surveys and observations, one of which was to locate areas of land for grants that Governor Macquarie had promised to certain people. On the 24th January 1817 five people were issued grants in the Illawarra Region. The grantees were: Richard Brooks, George Johnson, Andrew Allen, Robert Jenkins and David Allan.

David Allan, Deputy Commissary General of the Colony, received a grant of 2200 acres on the 24th January 1817, which he called Illawarra Farm (Steele and Barnet 1905: 221). The grant was located at Five Islands and included Red Point.
In 1822 Allan left the colony and leased out Illawarra Farm. An advertisement for leasing his 2200 acre grant at Five Islands described the property as having a “good cottage and offices, the whole being enclosed, with 200 acres clear and subdivided into excellent paddocks” (Sydney Gazette 22 June 1824).

In August 1826 Captain Bishop, a Magistrate of the Colony, was appointed Commandant, Civil and Military at the Five Islands. He was dispatched as Captain of the 40th Regiment with a detachment of Foot Troops for the preservation of order. A notice was given that “all communications respecting the Police of the said District are to be to that Officer” (Sydney Gazette Sat 22nd July 1926:1; The Australian Wednesday 5th July:2).

An article in The Monitor newspaper at the time suggested that as more settlers received grants in the area, the cedar cutters found they had less cedar available to them since many settlers would not permit them to cut cedar on their property. In response, the cedar cutters began employing bushrangers to harass the settlers. The Monitor claimed that Captain Bishop was sent to Five Islands to deal with the bushrangers and that his very presence would scatter them (The Monitor Friday 28 July 1826:3).

It seems Captain Bishop’s main role was Magisterial as he would settle disputes and deal out sentences. Within five months at Illawarra he had reportedly brought the district into complete subordination (Sydney Gazette Saturday 2 December 1826: 3). In December 1826, Captain Bishop was removed from the Illawarra and sent to the new settlement at Moreton Bay (Sydney Gazette Wednesday 27 December 1826:2).

It is reported by Dallas (2000:20) and Organ and Doyle (1994:19) that Captain Bishop’s post was at Red Point where he established a stockade, however, this is not confirmed by any primary sources. Newspaper articles confirm that the posting was at Five Islands, but letters published in The Australian from Captain Bishop and Nancy Woolehan show that Captain Bishop occupied two rooms of a cottage on the property of Andrew Allen (The Australian Wednesday 23 August 1826:2). Andrew Allan was one of the first five grantees in Illawarra District. He was not, however, allocated land at Red Point. David Allan was granted the land that included Red Point and the present day Hill 60. It is therefore unclear where Captain Bishop was actually posted. If he was at Red Point, then it seems Andrew Allan had taken over David Allan’s property by mid-1826. This is possible if the two men were related. Further historical research and analysis of primary sources, however, is required to confirm occupation of Red Point by Captain Bishop. According to Organ and Doyle (1994:19) the official quarters for Bishops original posting were transferred from Red Point to Wollongong in 1829.

In 1828 Illawarra Farm was advertised for sale, comprising 2200 acres in the district of Illawarra, bounded to the north by Tom Thumb’s Lagoon to a bend of Allen’s Creek, to the west side of a salt marsh, to the south west by Illawarra Lake and the east by the coast line. The property was advertised for sale by the Sheriff’s Office as part of the court hearing ‘Widow Rowe vs Allen and mother’ (Sydney Gazette Friday 22 February 1828:1). The following week the sale was postponed until further notice (Sydney Gazette Wednesday 26 February 1828:1).

In the late 1820s the property was sold to Richard Jones who then on-sold it to William Charles Wentworth. Under Wentworth the property was renamed to Five Islands Estate. In 1843 it was
advertised to let as 2200 acres, 120 of which had been cultivated, with the right to an adjoining Government Reserve of 2000 acres. Several small portions of the land were being let (The Sydney Morning Herald Tuesday 5 September 1843:3).

Wentworth died in 1876 and his son, D’Arcy Bland Wentworth, inherited Five Islands Estate. The construction of the Port Kembla Harbour required the resumption of 500 acres of land from the Five Islands Estate in 1899 and in 1913 a further 1470 acres of land was resumed for the harbour works (Wollongong City Libraries 2015 Warrawong).

With the development of coal mines at Mount Keira, the Port Kembla harbour and growing industry in the area, a portion of the Five Islands Estate was resumed for the Port Kembla township on the 1st September 1900. Soon after on the 1st of May 1905 a smelting company was also established on land within Five Islands Estate. From the 1900s onwards parcels of Wentworth’s Five Island Estate were sold for industry or resumed for public infrastructure, not only for the harbour and the township, but for roads and, in 1909, for Defence purposes.

In November 1922, D’Arcy Bland died without heirs and his nephew, William Charles Wentworth III, inherited what remained of the Five Islands Estate (Brisbane Courier, 18 November 1922, p 6; Wollongong City Libraries 2015 Warrawong).

Figure 4: 1840 map of Illawarra; General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: NLA).
Figure 5: 1840 Plan of the Five Island Estate, Illawarra divided into 33 allotments; General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: NLA).

Figure 6: 1845 Map of the district of Illawarra; General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: NLA).
Figure 7: Extract from parish plan for the parish of Wollongong showing land to be resumed for harbour works and associated quarry in pink. General location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: LPI).

Figure 8: Extract from Crown Plan 8145-3000 n.d Port Kembla Harbour Improvements; Location of Hill 60 circled in red (Source: LPI).
2.4 Military history of Hill 60 Reserve (1901 - 1945)

A desire for a more effective military defence was one of a number of reasons that led Australia to form a Federation in 1901. Australia was keenly aware that it was a vast country with a sparse population and, as a nation, felt vulnerable and incapable of defending itself. The colony was located on the other side of the world from its British origins and was rich in agricultural lands and resources. Fears of a foreign invasion surfaced at various times during the 19th Century (Dibb 2006).

The first Defence Act was created in 1903. The Australian Army and Commonwealth Naval Force were created by the Australian Government and vantage points for military observation points and potential fortifications were acquired for the defence of the nation.

![Map of Port Kembla Harbour showing land acquired for defence purposes including Hill 60 circled in red. (Source: Spooner 1938).]

Figure 9: Department of Public Works Plan of Port Kembla showing land acquired for defence purposes including Hill 60 circled in red (Source: Spooner 1938).

The strategic importance of a hilltop overlooking the harbour at Port Kembla was quickly recognised. Port Kembla was rich in coal - a valuable resource - and three large mining companies operated in the Illawarra area. In 1900 the Port Kembla Harbour had been built with two large jetties and
reclaimed land to service coal production. Hill 60 was land acquired by the Commonwealth under the *Lands Acquisition Act 1906* for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla. The acquisition was dated 21 June 1909 and authorised by the Governor General Dudley acting on the advice from the Federal Executive Council (LPI PA 17608).

Once Hill 60 had been acquired little was done with it for Defence purposes. The land had always been occupied by the local Aboriginal community and had been reported as an “Aborigines camp” (Dallas 2000:31). After acquisition of the land by the military it continued to be occupied by Aboriginal people who had “maintained a connection to that land for thousand of years” (Dallas 2000:31).

Despite becoming a Federation, Australia still harboured a strong allegiance to Britain and, although World War One posed no direct threat to Australia it was natural for Australia to follow Britain into War. Although Australia did significantly contribute to the war efforts overseas, the immediate threat of attack in Australia was not strong enough to develop defences on the land at Hill 60.

Aboriginal people continued to live at Hill 60 throughout World War One. In the late 1920s there was a push to exile the Aboriginal community and newspapers reported on a concern by the local Council for preserving the natural landscape of Hill 60. In 1928 a motion to remove all persons living on the Military Reserve at Hill 60 was put forward by local Alderman Jarvie and the motion was carried. Jarvie claimed that the natural herbage was being destroyed by stray cattle, which in turn would cause sand drift and that all buildings on the site should be removed (*Illawarra Mercury* Friday 16 March 1928:11). However, there was some opposition to this, as the Progress Association agreed to protest against the Council’s intention to vacate all Aboriginal people (*South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus* Friday 1 November 1929:15). Presumably this local opposition bought the Aboriginal community a little more time at the site.

The importance of Newcastle, Sydney and Wollongong as industrial centres was recognised in defence policy as early as 1935. Prior to the outbreak of World War Two the coastal defences were prioritised at Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane and Fremantle as they were considered easy costal targets for attack. However, the policy emphasised that the greater part of the Australian Army were to concentrate on the Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla areas. The defences at Port Kembla therefore relied on the Army’s ability to quickly mobilise during an emergency (Willard 1989:23).

When war broke out in 1939 Australia had become more independent from Britain than in World War One and therefore had greater control over its war time efforts. On the 27 September 1939, a War Cabinet had formed to oversee the war effort and defence in Australia (Kass et.al. 2006:2-8). The War Cabinet included the Prime Minister, the Attorney-General, the Ministers of Supply and Development, Defence, External Affairs and Information, and Commerce. It was the supreme command from 1939 until 1941 and controlled all Commonwealth government departments (Kass et.al. 2006:2-9).

In September 1940 it was reported that Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and that an extension of Council’s electricity mains had been carried out from Reservoir Street to Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (*Illawarra Mercury* Friday 27 September 1940:8). Also at this time a new Military Road was being surveyed, which was intended to allow access to the Port
Kembla defence locations via a safer inland route. The Crown Plan for the road shows a number of buildings on its alignment which required demolition, including cottages and a brick surf club and the closure of part of the earlier Military Road (LPI 1940 CP 22841-1603). It seems, however, that this new section of Military Road that linked to Hill 60 was not officially constructed until after the war as part of an unemployment relief scheme.

In April 1941 “The Appreciation of Situation of the Defence of Port Kembla” was compiled by Lt. Col. W.J. Estall (Morton ed. 1941:4). At this time the position in the war of the allies overseas was looking compromised. Although the war had seemed far from Australian soil, secret intelligence was aware that the S.S. *Millimumul* had been sunk through enemy action off the New South Wales coast on the 26th March 1941. This news emphasised Australia’s vulnerability from coastal attacks (Morton ed. 1941:4). According to Lt. Col. Estall, the object of defences at Port Kembla would be to “…deny the enemy a landing on the beaches, destroy him in the surf or on the beaches if he does land” (Morton ed. 1941:5). Six points of vulnerability at Port Kembla were outlined at Port Kembla to defend the beaches and coastline. Two of these are part of the Hill 60 site and were described as:

“2. Red Point. Dominated by the Illawra Trig Point this point runs in a easterly direction from 907397 and then turns northerly at 9203397. On its southern face the land rises steeply, and in places, precipitously, from a narrow rocky foreshore which would offer a very hazardous landing place for small craft, owing to the swell. This foreshore is however screened from fire from Harbour Fortress owing to hill 60 (Illowra trig). Near the extreme end of the point the ground comes down to nearly sea level forming a saddle which connects with Red Point Beach. Owing to the steep sides and the rocky foreshore the southern face of Red Point could not be used by A.F.V.S., but only by infantry, armed with L.M.G.s (Light Machine Gun) or M.M.Gs (Medium Machine Gun).

3. Red Point Beach. This small sandy beach approx... 800 yds in length offers the only still water beach on the front under consideration, being screened from the open ocean by Perkins Island. This land to the rear of the beach rises steeply to the top of Hill 60 (Illowra Trig).

An enemy landing on this beach with A.F.Vs (Armoured Fighting Vehicles) would only have two courses open to him.

a) Attempt to scale the hill behind which would be difficult.

b) Advance to the north along the beach and work his way on up to the level ground lying west of point 915406” (Morton ed. 1941:7).

Deductions of the relevant locations found that:

- The southern face of Red Point would require light forces for observation and to prevent landing of infantry.
- The eastern face of Red Point would require light forces for observation and contact with troops on both flanks.
- Red Point Beach, as it was still water and screened from the harbour fort, would require a ground force that could effectively deal with Armoured Fighting Vehicles and infantry.
- Red Point on the ocean side of the breakwall is the only location that would be more hazardous to land depending on the tide (high tide would be more hazardous).
- Strong southerly winds would render all beaches unsafe for landing except Red Point Beach (Morton ed. 1941:8).

The appreciation noted the likelihood of two types of enemy attack on Port Kembla; one would be that of magnitude whereby the military should have 7 days of warning or a raid without warning with the object of destroying vital industries (Morton ed. 1941:10). Port Kembla’s vital industries included its major shipping port which in 1936 was used by 551 vessels and the value of their cargo amounted to £3,197,014. The coal industry remained strong and Australian Iron, Steel, and Metal Manufacturers at Port Kembla played a significant role in Australia’s War time efforts. Primarily, Lysaght’s manufacturing works produced the Owen Gun which was a light sub-machine gun developed in Wollongong and supplied to the Australian Army. The steelworks at Port Kembla was only one of two in the nation and produced the steel needed for machinery and equipment as well as non-ferrous metals needed for equipment such as electrical cable, bullets, shells. Local coal was required to provide power (Kass 2010:126).

**Figure 10: Department of Public Works Plan of Port Kembla showing some of the industry located near Hill 60 circled in red (Source: Spooner 1938:8).**

The Breakwater Battery was completed in 1941 and was under the command of Lt. H G Morton. This Battery, the Iowoora Battery at Hill 60 and the Drummond Battery were to become a linked network called the “Kembla Fortress”. The Breakwater Battery was initially the Headquarters. It was primarily used as a training facility for the Volunteer Defence Services (VDS). The VDS were made up of men who were 45 plus, too old to join the regular services and many of whom had served in World War
One. These men volunteered for the home defence battalions either the Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC) or the Volunteer Air Observers Corps (VAOC) (Eberhard 2014: 25). The 13th Garrison Battalion were men from the VDC and they serviced the “Kembla Fortress”. The men camped at Port Kembla to undergo 21 days of training (this is likely to have been at Breakwater Battery) after which they were organised into platoons to service the Port Kembla defence posts. The battalion was on the same footing as the militia and were stationed for defence in case of an emergency (The Canberra Times Thursday 20 March 1941:4; Friday 20th June 1941:4).

Coastal defence preparations were accelerated and Australia’s independence from Britain became urgent when Britain’s great naval base at Singapore fell following Japan’s entry into the war in late 1941 and their rapid advance southward towards Australia. Prime Minister John Curtin responded by seeking aid and friendship from the United States to help defend itself. This was a significant policy as it strengthened and cemented Australia’s independence from Britain, and America responded by sending armed forces to Australia (Kass et.al. 2006:2-3) However Australia also had to set up defence points along the coast, with command and control points that acted as head quarters - “Coast artillery batteries were linked to command and control stations as were anti-aircraft and searchlight units”. Control centres were established at Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 2:11).

On the 26 December 1941, additional coastal defences in the Newcastle to Sydney to Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of the battery at Iillowra (Hill 60). A radar was set up at Iillowra and worked in conjunction with the battery:

The coast artillery radar stations were the first Australian developed operational radar sets. The first was erected in a purpose-built building at Dover Heights. Identical buildings were constructed at Bluefish Point on North Head and at Hill 60 south of Port Kembla. These three stations provided coverage for the Sydney and Kembla Fortress areas (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 1:183).

The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principles were used (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 1:183).

Anti-aircraft guns and search lights arrived on Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989:24). In 1942 Hill 60 became the control centre of “Kembla Fortress”. The 13th Garrison Battalion patrolled the whole area from Lake Illawarra to Tom Thumb Lagoon (Herben 2000:45).

With Japan rapidly advancing southward Australia needed to enhance its existing coastal armaments in preparation of a possible invasion by the Japanese. A requisition was issued on the 13 January 1942 to construct emplacements for heavy costal guns in the eastern command which included Iillowra Battery. Funding of 50,000 pounds was authorised.

Supplies of surplus naval 6-inch guns were converted into coast batteries creating the 6” Mk XI gun on a P Mk 6A mounting. These guns were eventually stationed at Signal Hill battery in
Sydney and at the Breakwater and Illowra Batteries at Port Kembla (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 2:65).

On 19 January 1942 a secret memo was sent that informed that the rear protections shields for the guns should be of concrete rather than the originally intended steel (Herford 1942 SP857/6). A request for engineering data regarding the locations for guns at Illowra and CA searchlights Mk3 was made in February 1942. It was noted in a secret document that the guns were located on easily sloping ground and the engine room within easy access, the guns were to be installed with a temporary nature (Whitelaw 17 February 1942 SP857/6). On the 10th February 1942 a schedule was prepared of the requirements needed at Illowra, which included: a 3pdr gun at the Southern Breakwater and accommodation for 11 Officers, 42 sergeants, 225 O.R. The requirements were “Messing, kitchen, officers, recreation, latrines, ablutions and stores to be built, and in ‘cottage’ formation. Sleeping to be in well dispersed and camouflaged tents” (Military Forces- Eastern Command 5th February 1942 SP857/6).

On the 19th February 1942 Japanese air raids on Darwin had commenced making the installation of such guns and searchlights and headquarter facilities at Illowra all the more pressing. It was around this time that the all the Aboriginal people who lived at Hill 60 were evacuated for defence purposes. To ensure they left and did not return, their houses were burnt to the ground (Wollongong Advertiser 9 August 2006:9).

On the 3 March 1942 a schedule which had been written on the 21st October 1941 was pushed forward that outlined 17 structures that were required to be built the size of some were listed and the estimated cost that amounted to 5,650 pounds (Australian Military Forces 3 March 1942 SP857/6).

A secret memo dated the 24th March 1942 advised that the design for the tunnels would need to be altered to allow for the transportation of the gun shields as the land around the guns was too exposed (Whitelaw 24 March 1942 SP857/6). Finally on the 31st March it was advised that the following proposal was underway for the gun emplacements and Engine Rooms at the Illowra Battery “Nos. 4, 5 and 6 emplacement of concrete construction to Plan Type 4 and partly dug into the forward slope of the hills. Nos 4, 5 and 6 Engine Rooms of concrete construction to Plan Type 2 partly dug into the reverse slopes of the hills” (Whitelaw 31 March 1942 SP857/6).

By March 31st 1942 work was underway on:

Illoowra Nos 4, 5 and 6 emplacements of concrete to Plan Type 4, partially dug into the forward slope of the hill. Nos 4, 5, and 6 Engine Rooms of Type 2 were also being built and were partially dug into the reverse slope of the hill. Approval to widen the tunnels at Illowra was made on 4 April 1942 by Requisition 624/41-42 at a cost of £1,400 (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 1:139).

The camps at Illowra were to be tented with “hutted” facilities dispersed across the scrub country (Eastern Command 14 April 1942 SP857/6).
Plate 1: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 2 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing its emplacement on the hillside and its section post. (Source. AWM item Id. 81445).

Plate 2: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 1 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing its emplacement on the hillside and its section post. (Source. AWM item Id. 81446).
Plate 3: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 6 Coast Artillery searchlight emplacement Illowra Battery Kembla. (Source. AWM item Id. 81442).

Plate 4: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 5 Coast Artillery searchlight emplacement Illowra Battery gun emplacement and installation. (Source. AWM item Id. 81441).
Plate 5: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 1 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing a section of the rear of the gun and the ammunition recess (Source: AWM item Id. 81439).

In May and June in 1942 midget submarines attacked Newcastle and Sydney. Australia’s fears had eventuated and attacks on the east coast mainland were happening. Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla had been identified as being the three most desirable places to attack on the east coast due their harbours and vital industry and already two out of the three locations had been attacked.

It had been approved to erect a number of buildings on the site on the 30th April 1942 but advice was given that the building would be over expended and another £7550 would be required (Connan 30 April 1942 SP857/6; Cook 23rd May 1942 SP857/6). Revision on the 8 September 1942 found that the costs were too high. The priority buildings to be erected were the combined Officers and Sergeants Mess enlarged by 12 feet; a Men’s mess C22, adapted and kitchen and 1 Ablution Block C8, plus 1/2 C10; 1 latrine C12, adapted. Asbestos cement would be used for roofing at Illowra and be painted a dark khaki colour. It was decided the remaining buildings needed at Illowra could be erected by Unit labour (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 1:139-140; Cook 28 September 1942 SP857/6).

Even as the year was coming to an end costs kept increasing and the plans for Illawarra had to be revised. On the 2nd November 1942 it was requested that the accommodation be redesigned on the basis of 8 officers, 25 NCO’s and 142 OR’s but the estimated costs came up £878 short of the approved funds. The plans at this stage were for:

- Officers & Sergeants Mess - 930 pounds
- OR Mess - 1823 pounds
• Ablution Buildings – 704 pounds
• Latrine Buildings – 451 pounds
• External Drainage including septic tank, and water supply to buildings – 674 pounds
• Hot water to ablutions building – 300 pounds
• Est. builders fee - 221 pounds
• Electrical installation – 275 pounds

Total est cost 5,378 pounds (Bradshaw 2 November 1942 SP857/6).

The original estimate for the Iillowra Battery was £44,000, but the final estimate was for £62,000. The difference was approved but soon the cost estimate increased to £93,300 as collapse had occurred within the Iillowra tunnels and this accentuated by heavy rains caused a delay in working time. It was arranged to check Allied Works Council plans and to strengthen certain sections of the tunnels and to inspect the emplacements and plotting room of the Iillowra Battery and the Fortress Observation Post and radar installation (NSW L of C Area 6 July 1943 SP857/6).

The additional funds required to complete the tunnels and works at Iillowra were approved and this included funds for gravel roads from the entry gates to the accommodation, sound proofing and ventilation (Bradshaw 12 July 1943 857/6).

Plate 6: Kembla Fortress Area, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. The exterior of the underground plotting room at the headquarters Iillowra Battery, Kembla Coast Artillery (Source: AWM item Id. 81429).
An above-ground air raid shelter was constructed near the Illowra Battery on Military Road. It was constructed of masonry with a concrete roof constructed of brick with a concrete slab roof. The walls contain a series of vents (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol 1:120).

On the 23rd December 1943 The Allied Work Council made an inspection of the Illowra Battery and it was reported that the work had been completed in accordance with plans and specifications, and it was found to be suitable for the purpose for which it was intended. An inventory of engineer fittings was listed throughout the battery and is included as Appendix 4.
Figure 11: Location of Historic Features in the subject area (c. 1939-1945) (Source: Dallas 2000: Figure 3.7.1).
Figure 12: 20 May 1944. Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Port Kembla Illowra Battery Layout of Site and Plan (Source: National Archives SP857/6).
In 1944 Port Kembla ceased to be a defending port and the defences began to wind down. In January 1945 Headquarters Kembla Fortress was disbanded and the dismantling of coastal batteries began in July 1945 and was completed at the Illowra Battery by January 1947 (Willard 1989:24).

The Army Huts were seized by squatters in March 1946 (Sydney Morning Herald Friday 29 March 1946:3). The Minister for Housing announced that the families squatting in the VDC huts could remain there for the present time. It was also announced that the battery area would be retained by the Army. The Garrison area had been sold to Lysaght’s Ltd for the purposes of housing employees (Illawarra Mercury Friday 4 October 1946:1).

Plate 7: The Army camp on Hill 60, taken by a member of Donna Abbati’s family possibly Mr. Tucker C. 1944 (Source: Donna Abbati Breakwater Battery Museum)

Plate 8: (1960). Hill 60. Showing the VDC Camp and Defence buildings still on site in 1960 (Source: City of Wollongong in NLA)
2.5 2001 to 2014 - Contemporary use of the subject area

The subject area continues to be used by the Hill 60 and greater Illawarra area residents in much the same manner as outlined by Dallas (2000). It is used by joggers, walkers, cyclists, picnickers and members of the Port Kembla Surf Life Saving Club (PKSLSC) for recreational use. Hang-gliders and para-gliders continue to use the look out area for launching and landing. Landings also occur on Fishermans Beach and the large grassed area to the north east of the Five Islands Secondary College commonly referred to as “Worlds Greatest” by the hang-gliding community (Niche 2015; Figure 3). Boilers Point is used by recreational fishermen, divers and surfers, despite the danger, as are Fishermans and MM Beaches. Fishermans Beach is still used for commercial fishermen such as Russell Massey and his family. MM beach is an off leash area for dog owners to enjoy with their dogs. Although unpatrolled, Fishermans and MM Beaches are also used by swimmers. The Five Islands Secondary College use the area for photography and science lessons.

As outlined by Dallas (2000) there has been very little development on the subject area since the 1960’s. Changes have included:

- Continued weed removal across the entire subject area.
- The removal of a wooden launching bay (after it fell into disrepair) used by the hang-gliders and para-gliders of the area from the Hill 60 look out.
- The development of an access staircase near the car park of MM Beach in 2014.

2.6 Historical themes

Table 2 below lists the historical themes that are relevant to Hill 60. These themes should help guide future interpretation of the Reserve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Theme</th>
<th>NSW Theme</th>
<th>Local theme</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tracing the natural evolution of Australia’s Environment</td>
<td>Environment – naturally evolved</td>
<td>(1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.</td>
<td>A geological formation, fossil site, ecological community, island, soil site, river flats, estuary, mountain range, reef, lake, woodland, seagrass bed, wetland, desert, alps, plain, valley, headland, evidence of flooding, earthquake, bushfire and other natural occurrences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peopling Australia</td>
<td>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures</td>
<td>Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.</td>
<td>Place name, camp site, midden, fish trap, trade route, massacre site, shipwreck contact site, missions and institutions, whaling station, pastoral workers camp, timber mill settlement, removed children’s home, town reserve, protest site, places relating to self-determination, keeping place, resistance &amp; protest sites, places of segregation, places of indentured labour, places of reconciliation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Theme</td>
<td>NSW Theme</td>
<td>Local theme</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Environment – cultural landscape</td>
<td>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</td>
<td>A landscape type, bushfire fighting equipment, soil conservation structures, national park, nature reserve, market garden, land clearing tools, evidence of Aboriginal land management, avenue of trees, surf beach, fishing spot, plantation, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governing</td>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</td>
<td>Battle ground, fortification, RAAF base, barracks, uniforms, military maps and documents, war memorials, shipwreck lost to mines, scuttled naval vessel, POW camp, bomb practice ground, parade ground, massacre site, air raid shelter, drill hall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Aboriginal heritage

3.1 Preamble
This section presents information about registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites located within the subject area of the Hill 60 Reserve.

3.2 Known Aboriginal sites and objects
An extensive AHIMS search (Appendix 1) was carried out for the subject area on 1 October 2014 (Client ID #149692). There were no sites identified during this search that had not been previously identified by Dallas (2000: 48). These sites include: three middens, two ceremonial and dreaming locations and a human skull. Details are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3: Sites within the Hill 60 Reserve registered on AHIMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AHIMS Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52-2-0072</td>
<td>Red Point</td>
<td>Human skull, excavated in 1974.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-2-0476</td>
<td>Red Point</td>
<td>Midden including stone artefacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-2-1728</td>
<td>Red point</td>
<td>Midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-2-1289</td>
<td>North Beach 2; Hill 60</td>
<td>Midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-2-3208</td>
<td>Hill 60/ Red Point</td>
<td>Ceremonial/ Dreaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-2-3202</td>
<td>Five Islands</td>
<td>Ceremonial Dreaming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hill 60 Reserve has also been registered on the NSW State Heritage Register. This listing makes reference to the Aboriginal heritage values of the Reserve (see also Appendix 2; Figure 14):

Hill 60 and its environs (MM Beach, Boilers Point, Fisherman’s Beach and Hill 60 Park) contain a rare suite of Aboriginal sites which demonstrate the evolving pattern of Aboriginal cultural history and the Aboriginal land rights struggle. The quality, extent and diversity of the prehistoric archaeological remains at this place are rare on the NSW coast particularly in the local region. These include extensive shell midden deposits rich in stone artefacts and burials.

There is demonstrated cultural affiliation with the place by the Aboriginal community, through near continuous occupation of the place, a history of struggle to gain land tenure and ongoing association and use of the place. The historic Aboriginal occupation was characterised by a relatively isolated and self sufficient Aboriginal community that participated in the economic maintenance of the wider community by the provision of labour to local industry and produce (seafood’s) at a commercial level. The people also maintained a culturally distinct Aboriginal lifestyle firmly based in the maintenance of family connections over the wider region and traditional economic practices (Appendix 2).
Project Study Area

European Heritage Items

FIGURE 14

Hill 60 Reserve CMP Supplementary Report

Aerial Imagery: (c) AAM Pty Ltd (2011)
3.3 Physical condition of the registered Aboriginal sites

The registered Aboriginal sites (52-2-476, 52-2-1728, 52-2-1289, 52-2-1290 and 52-2-59) comprise middens, some of which contain stone artefacts, as well as a human skull and two Aboriginal ceremonial and dreaming locations. These sites have continued to erode naturally since their last inspection carried out by Dallas (2000).

3.4 Summary of Aboriginal and general community consultation

Aboriginal community consultation was undertaken in accordance with the DECCW 2010 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Extensive detail of this consultation has been outlined by Niche is a separate consultation report entitled Hill 60 Reserve Port Kembla NSW Community Engagement Report (Niche 2015).

Niche was commissioned by WCC to engage community stakeholders to inform the development of a supplementary report to update the existing report as it has been fourteen years since it was commissioned. That report presents the results of the community stakeholder process and will be used by WCC as a background document to inform in the future development of a Concept Landscape Master Plan for the Hill 60 Reserve.

During the engagement process, the community expressed a number of expectations and their desires regarding the future development of a Concept Landscape Master Plan (CLMP) for the Hill 60 Reserve (Niche 2015). These are summarised as follows:

- Consider upgrades to the current lookout and make it safer for the public to access.
- Investigate re-opening the tunnels; if the tunnels can not be re-opened then permanent closure needs to be investigated.
- Look into building a small café or restaurant on the hill. If this is not viable perhaps look at getting a coffee van or ice cream truck to attend the site.
- Investigate putting in a more permanent walking track; that is kept clear of vegetation and trip hazards.
- The RSL would like to see a place set aside for their war memorial and cannon on the hill, possibly near where the old depot building was once located.
- Trim the vegetation that is quite overgrown at the Hill 60 lookout.
- Put in place a formal agreement between the hang-gliders and para-gliders and Wollongong City Council for use of the hill for the purposes of recreational gliding.
- Look into putting some more seating and tables along MM Beach so visitors can enjoy the view.
- Trim the vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach.
- Upgrade the access to Fisherman’s Beach.
4. European heritage

4.1 Preamble
This section aims to describe European (non-Aboriginal) heritage within Hill 60 Reserve. It includes a description of the topography and landscape and a detailed heritage inventory for individual items. An assessment of the condition and integrity of individual items is included in the inventory tables.

4.2 Topography, landscape and soils
The Hill 60 Reserve is dominated by the rocky headland of Boiler Point which rises steeply above the sheltered Fisherman’s Beach to a peak of 71m ASL (Plate 9). Illowra Trig Station is located at this highest point within the Reserve.

Elevated areas of the Reserve are largely cleared and grassed. These areas contain a public lookout, car park, access road, hang-gliding launch pad and Coast Guard radar operations Unit. These areas also contain a number of military installations, which are described further in the following subsection. These areas have been landscaped and modified, with coal infill used to elevate and level various areas. There are 360 degree views of the Illawarra region from the Hill 60 observation deck, with views of the Illawarra escarpment in the north, south and west, to the east are views of the Five Islands Nature Reserve, including Rocky Islet and Big Island (Plate 14 - Plate 16).

An established walking track traverses the upper elevations of the Reserve below the Lookout. It is narrow but well formed with post and rail handrails in places. The slopes alongside the track have been revegetated in places with evidence of slope stabilisation. Informal pedestrian tracks are present on the western slopes of the Reserve between the lower viewing area and nearby ovals. Occasional wooden and metal retaining steps are present in the upper section of the track where the ground is steep (Plate 10). Other areas feature multiple tracks, some of which lead directly to Fishermans Beach Access Road and the ovals. These tracks in recent years have fallen into disrepair, the hand rails are often missing and the soil staircases have become heavily eroded. The vegetation of the area has also become heavily overgrown and it has been a recommendation of Niche (2015b) that these issues be attended to within the new CLMP. The access pathway to Fishermans Beach (Plate 11 and Plate 12) needs to be resurfaced; which is also recommended in Niche 2015.

The east slopes of the Reserve are very steep and are comprised of partially vegetated dunes leading down to Fishermans Beach. Some natural vegetation, including Banksia and coastal heath, are present but have been invaded by bitou bush and lantana. It is difficult to access the beach by crossing these dunes.

The majority of the Reserve is comprised of the Gwyneville soil landscape, which is a residual landscape. The soil erodibility is moderate. The topography of this soil type comprises of undulating to steep slopes with gradients between 3-25% (Hazelton and Tille 1990:38). The vegetation in the area was originally comprised of open forest (wet sclerophyll forest) and open forest (dry sclerophyll). This has been extensively cleared at the Reserve. The remaining vegetation includes: two veined hickory and black wattle (Hazelton and Tille 1990:38).

The remainder of the soil landscape (MM and Fishermans Beach) is comprised of the Kurnell soil landscape, which is an Aeolian landscape that consists of gently undulating to rolling coastal dune fields and relict dunes, with slope gradients of 1-10% (Hazelton and Tille 1990:86). As these locations are both beaches the erosion hazard for this landscape is wind and water flow.
Plate 9: General photograph of the topography of Fishermans Beach facing east west.

Plate 10: View of eroding staircase on pathway at Hill 60 Reserve facing north from Observatory deck.

Plate 11: View of the access pathway on Fishermans Beach facing east.

Plate 12: View of the access pathway to Fishermans Beach facing west.
Plate 13: View of the Hill 60 Reserve from MM Beach facing north east.

Plate 14: View of the Illawarra escarpment from the observation deck at the Hill 60 Reserve. Facing south west towards Perkins Beach at Port Kembla.

Plate 15: View facing north from the observation deck of the Illawarra escarpment and MM Beach.

Plate 16: View facing east from the observation deck of the Rocky Islet and Big Islet.
4.3 European (non-Aboriginal) heritage items

The following subsections describe the European heritage items that have survived at the Reserve. These are summarised in Table 4 below and include the military tunnels, gun emplacements at the end of the tunnels, the Observation Deck, the electric beach lights and the gun emplacement at the northern end of MM Beach.

Table 4: Summary of European heritage items identified within Hill 60 Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Location information</th>
<th>Preliminary Assessment of Condition / Integrity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hill 60 Military Tunnels</td>
<td>The military tunnels are easily accessible by the eastern entrance (Plate 17). Upon entering there is a large cement stair case that heads east below the surface to the eastern gun emplacement, there are two metal barred doors that were formerly sealed shut to remove access to the site, these have been welded apart. Part of the large machine gun remains on site. There are a number of small rooms off the left and right side of this eastern tunnel. To the left of the entrance to this eastern tunnel is a large open room, through this room is the western tunnel, the iron entrance doors are still welded shut on this tunnel, again there is a large cement staircase that runs north to another former gun and ammunition emplacement. Again there are a number of smaller rooms off this staircase and tunnel on either side. Access to this emplacement is not possible as the iron gates are still welded shut. The tunnels are constructed out of cement and reinforced steel.</td>
<td>The military tunnels are located to the south of the observation deck, under the eastern car park (Figure 11 and Figure 8).</td>
<td>Poor condition with low integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eastern gun emplacement (end of eastern tunnel)</td>
<td>The eastern gun emplacement is made out of cement and reinforced steel and over looks the Five Islands Nature Reserve, including Rocky Islet and Big Island. Two sets of inset cement shelves (six shelves in total) that were formerly used for artillery storage are still in place. Also present is the heavy machine gun steel shield and hold fast pedestal is still in place. There are two large steel barred doors that are now open and easily accessible to the public.</td>
<td>The military tunnels are located to the south of the observation deck, under the eastern car park. The eastern gun emplacement is located at the end of the eastern tunnel (Figure 11 and Figure 8).</td>
<td>Poor condition with low integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Western gun emplacement (end of eastern tunnel)</td>
<td>The western gun emplacement is made out of cement and reinforced steel and over looks the Five Islands Nature Reserve, including Rocky Islet and Big Island. The machine gun hold fast pedestal is still in place. Two sets of inset cement shelves (six shelves in total) that were formerly used for artillery storage are still in place. There are two large steel barred doors that are sealed so the emplacement can not be accessed by the public.</td>
<td>The military tunnels are located to the south of the observation deck, under the eastern car park. The western gun emplacement is located at the end of the western tunnel (Figure 11 and Figure 8).</td>
<td>Poor condition with low integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Brief Description</td>
<td>Location information</td>
<td>Preliminary Assessment of Condition / Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hill 60 Observation Deck</td>
<td>A painted brick structure with a staircase and handrail on the northern side. There is a sundial on the roof of the structure that points out the features of the area that can be seen from the look out (Figure 8, Plate 14).</td>
<td>The observation deck is located at the end of Military Road, Port Kembla 25 m north of the top car park on the reserve (Number 19 Figure 11, Figure 8).</td>
<td>Good condition with high integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MM Beach Gun Emplacement</td>
<td>A circular brick structure, with a thick cement roof. The emplacement can be entered from the eastern edge. The entrance is currently filled with rubbish and sand (Figure 8, Plate 13).</td>
<td>Located at the northern end of MM Beach (Figure 8).</td>
<td>Good condition with high integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Engine room</td>
<td>A painted brick structure that is currently being used by the Volunteer Coast guard.</td>
<td>Above the tunnels to the east of the lower car park (Figure 8).</td>
<td>Good condition with low integrity as currently being used by the coast guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Electric/ Beach light building 1</td>
<td>A rectangular brick structure that has a cement roof.</td>
<td>Located on Red Point (number 12 on Figure 11, Figure 8)</td>
<td>Poor condition and low integrity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Electric/ Beach light building 2</td>
<td>A rectangular brick structure that has a cement roof.</td>
<td>Located on Boilers Point, not accessible due to overgrown vegetation (number 5 Figure 11 and Figure 8)</td>
<td>Poor condition and low integrity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.1 Heritage Inventory
The following inventories detail individual European heritage items located within Hill 60 Reserve.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 1: Military Tunnels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Condition / Integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Historical Notes         | • Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.  
• September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).  
• 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).  
• The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used” (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).  
• Anti aircraft guns arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).  
• A requisition was issued 13 January 1942 to construct emplacements for heavy coastal guns (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 2: 65).  
• 19 January 1942 a secret memo was sent that informed that the rear protection shields for the guns should be made of concrete rather then the originally intended steel (Herford 1942/SP857/6).  
• A secret memo dated 24th March 1942 advised that the design for the tunnels would need to be altered to allow for the transportation of the gun shields as the land around the guns was too exposed (Whitelaw 24 March 1942 SP857/6).  
• 31st March 1942 it was advised that the gun emplacements and Engine rooms at the Illowra Battery “Nos. 4, 5 and 6 emplacement of concrete construction to Plan Type 4 and partly dug into the forward slope of the hills.  
• Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Engine rooms of concrete construction to Plan type 2 partly dug into the reverse slopes of the hill” (Whitelaw 31 March 1942 SP857/6).  
• Additional funds required to complete the tunnels and works at Illowra were approved 12 July 1943. This included funds for gravel roads from the entry gates to the accommodation, sound proofing and ventilation (Bradshaw 12 July 1943 857/6).  
• 23rd December 1943 The Allied Work Council made an inspection of the Illowra Battery and reported it was completed in accordance with plans and specifications and it was found to be suitable for the purpose in which it was intended. |
Item 1: Military Tunnels

Plate 17: Eastern entrance to the tunnels.

Plate 18: Western entrance to the military tunnels, taken from inside the tunnels.

Plate 19: Western entrance staircase to the military tunnels, taken from inside the tunnels.
Item 1: Military Tunnels

Plate 20: western end of tunnel looking back into the tunnels, note the small rooms coming off each side of the tunnel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 2: Eastern Gun Emplacement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>The military tunnels are located to the south of the observation deck, under the eastern car park. The eastern gun emplacement is located at the end of the eastern tunnel(Figure 11 and Figure 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Listings</strong></td>
<td>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Description</strong></td>
<td>The eastern gun emplacement is made out of cement and reinforced steel and over looks the Five Islands Nature Reserve, including Rocky Islet and Big Island. Two sets of inset cement shelves (six shelves in total) that were formerly used for artillery storage are still in place. Also present is the heavy machine gun steel shield and hold fast pedestal is still in place. There are two large steel barred doors that are now open and easily accessible to the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaeological Potential</strong></td>
<td>There is no archaeological potential at this location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Condition / Integrity</strong></td>
<td>Poor condition with low integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Historical Notes** |  • Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.  
• September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).  
• 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).  
• *The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures: gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used* (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).  
• Anti aircraft guns arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).  
• A requisition was issued 13 January 1942 to construct emplacements for heavy coastal guns in the eastern command which included Illowra Battery. |

**Photo (s)**

*Plate 21: Gun emplacement at the eastern tunnel.*
Item 2: Eastern Gun Emplacement

Plate 22: Gates at eastern gun emplacement.
### Item 4: Western Gun Emplacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>The military tunnels are located to the south of the observation deck, under the eastern car park. The western gun emplacement is located at the end of the eastern tunnel (Figure 11 and Figure 8).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listings</td>
<td>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>The western gun emplacement is made out of cement and reinforced steel and over looks the Five Islands Nature Reserve, including Rocky Islet and Big Island. The hold fast pedestal for the gun is still in place. Two sets of inset cement shelves (six shelves in total) that were formerly used for artillery storage are still in place. There are two large steel barred doors that are sealed so the emplacement can not be accessed by the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
<td>There is no archaeological potential at this location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Condition / Integrity</td>
<td>Poor condition with low integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Historical Notes  | • Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.  
• September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).  
• 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).  
• The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used” (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol: 1:183).  
• Anti aircraft guns arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).  
• A requisition was issued 13 January 1942 to construct emplacements for heavy coastal guns in the eastern command which included Illowra Battery. |

### Photo(s)

**Plate 23:** General photograph of the gun emplacement at the western end of the tunnels.
Item 4: Western Gun Emplacement

Plate 24: General photograph of the gun emplacement at the western end of the tunnels.
#### Item 2: Hill 60 Observation Deck

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>The Observation Deck is located at the end of Military Road, Port Kembla 25 m north of the top car park on the reserve (Number 19 Figure 11, Figure 8).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listings</td>
<td>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>A painted brick structure with a staircase and handrail on the northern side. There is a sundial on the roof of the structure that points out the features of the area that can be seen from the look out (Figure 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
<td>Some limited potential for the archaeological remains of the construction of the building. Vegetation overgrowth makes it difficult to assess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Condition / Integrity</td>
<td>Good condition, high integrity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historical Notes**

- Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.
- September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).
- 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).
- *The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used* (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).
- Anti aircraft guns arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).

**Photo (s)**

- **Plate 25**: General photograph of the sundial on the observation deck at Hill 60 reserve.
- **Plate 26**: View from the observation deck of the engine room (Item 4).
### Item 3: MM Beach Gun Emplacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Located at the northern end of MM Beach (Figure 8).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listings</td>
<td>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>A circular brock structure, with a thick cement roof. The emplacement can be entered from the eastern edge. The entrance is currently filled with rubbish and sand (Figure 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
<td>Some limited potential for the archaeological remains of the construction of the emplacement. Vegetation overgrowth and sand dune movement makes it difficult to assess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Condition / Integrity</td>
<td>Good condition with high integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historical Notes
- Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.
- September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).
- 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).
- *The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used* (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).
- Anti aircraft guns arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).
- A requisition was issued 13 January 1942 to construct emplacements for heavy coastal guns in the eastern command which included Illowra Battery.

### Photo(s)

Plate 27: General photograph of the gun emplacement at the northern end of MM Beach.
### Item 4: Engine Room- Volunteer Coast Guard Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listings</th>
<th>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>A painted brick structure that is currently being used by the Volunteer Coast guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
<td>Some limited potential for the archaeological remains of the construction of the building. Vegetation overgrowth makes it difficult to assess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Condition / Integrity</td>
<td>Good condition with low integrity as currently being used by the coast guard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Historical Notes

- Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.
- September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).
- 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).
- *The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used* (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).
- Anti aircraft guns arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).

---

**Plate 28**: General photograph of the engine room, now used by the volunteer coast guard.

**Plate 29**: General photograph of the Engine Room- now used by the volunteer coast guard.
### Item 5: Electric/ Beach Light 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Located on Red Point (number 12 on Figure 11, Figure 8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listings</td>
<td>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>A rectangular brick structure that has a cement roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
<td>No archaeological potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Condition / Integrity</td>
<td>Poor condition and low integrity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Historical Notes  | • Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.  
• September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).  
• 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowa (Hill 60).  
• The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures; gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used” (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).  
• Anti aircraft guns and search lights arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24). |

**Photo(s)**

![Plate 30: General photograph of Electric/ Beach Light 1](image-url)
### Item 6: Electric/Beach Light 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location</strong></th>
<th>Located on Boilers Point, not accessible due to overgrown vegetation (number 5 Figure 11 and Figure 8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Listings</strong></td>
<td>Wollongong LEP item number 61043 and 6417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Description</strong></td>
<td>A rectangular brick structure that has a cement roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance</strong></td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaeological Potential</strong></td>
<td>No archaeological potential. Vegetation overgrowth makes it difficult to assess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Condition / Integrity</strong></td>
<td>Poor condition and low integrity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historical Notes**

- Hill 60 was acquired by the Commonwealth under the Lands Acquisition Act 1906 “for purposes of Defence at Port Kembla”. The acquisition is dated 21 June 1909.
- September 1940 Port Kembla was being supplied with electricity and the council extended the electricity mains to include Hill 60 for the purpose of supplying military authorities (Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8).
- 26 December 1941 additional coastal defences in the Port Kembla area were ordered via a secret telegram resulting in the construction of a battery at Illowra (Hill 60).
- The ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were protected by large groups of batteries. Each battery had a series of structures: gun emplacements, section posts, searchlight posts, command posts, fortress observation posts, magazines, power generators, water supplies, land defence networks, etc. Each complex was designed to suit the topography and geology of the particular site, although common design principals were used” (Robertson and Hindmarsh 2006 Vol. 1:183).
- Anti aircraft guns and search lights arrived at Hill 60 in December 1941 (Willard 1989: 24).

**Photo (s)**

![Image](image31.png)

Plate 31: View of location of Boilers Point, Port Kembla NSW. The location of the Electric/Beach Light 2 is circled in red. The Electric/Beach Light 2 is difficult to assess due to the vegetation overgrowth.
4.4 Physical condition of the remaining fabric of the military structures

A detailed assessment of the condition and structural integrity of military structures located within Hill 60 Reserve has not been undertaken as part of this assessment, as it did not form part of the scope of works. From site inspections undertaken with community members as part of the community engagement process, it can be determined that the remains of the tunnels, as well as the associated infrastructure, (i.e. the current lookout on Hill 60 and gun emplacement areas at the northern end of MM Beach) are in a state of disrepair. Anti-social behaviour, in particular, is a problem in the tunnels; with a large amount of graffiti present and rubbish dumped.

4.5 Archaeological potential of the Reserve

The potential for military archaeological remains to be present outside the remaining infrastructure is generally considered to be low. There is, however, some potential for archaeological deposits and features associated with the existing military structures, which include the tunnels, Observation Deck and gun emplacements. These may include buried features and structures and associated deposits, including archaeological evidence of landscaping during World War Two.

The potential for Aboriginal archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in Sections 5.0 and 6.0 of Dallas (2000).
FIGURE 10

Item on the State Heritage Register
Hill 60 Reserve CMP Supplementary Report

Aerial Imagery: (c) AAM Pty Ltd (2011)
5. Assessment of cultural significance

5.1 Preamble
This section presents the assessment of cultural significance of both the Aboriginal and European heritage sites located within the Hill 60 Reserve.

5.2 Aboriginal heritage
The Hill 60 Reserve area is of high cultural significance to the Aboriginal people of the greater Illawarra region due to their living memory of relatives that used to camp on the site, prior to their removal by the military. The cultural significance of the site remains as outlined in Dallas (2000: 59-63). Dallas outlines that the Hill 60 and MM Beach area saw the prolonged struggle of the Aboriginal community to remain on their traditional lands (Dallas, 2000:59). The people who were born and lived within the subject area have consistently and persistently asserted their cultural affiliation with the place. The place has a high social significance as there is evidence remaining still, in the form of the artefactual and midden remains, that reflect past activities and settlement. The site has particular importance in representing a focal point of the Aboriginal community’s ongoing efforts to secure recognition of tenure (Dallas 2000: 60-61).

The subject area is a rare example of an Aboriginal community successfully maintaining traditional affiliation and a group presence at this place continuously throughout the modern era until forced removal in 1942. It is unusual in that it has taken place in a fast developing urban coastal setting. The richness and diversity of the prehistoric occupation remains rare in the local and regional context (Dallas 2000: 62).

The draft report was sent to the Aboriginal community members for review and comment 16 June 2015, as per the consultation requirements the groups were give 28 days to respond in writing or via telephone. No responses were received.

5.3 European heritage

5.3.1 Significance Assessment Criteria

The NSW Heritage Manual prepared by the former NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning provides the framework for the following assessment and statement of significance. These guidelines incorporate the five aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 (Burra Charter) into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

(a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, or NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

(b) An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural and natural history of the local area);

(c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievements in NSW (or the local area);

(d) An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

(e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
(f) An item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

(g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s:

| — Cultural or natural places; or |
| — Cultural or natural environments; |

(or a class of the local area’s)

| — Cultural or natural places; or |
| — Cultural or natural environments. |

Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’ (2009) clarifies how the above criteria relate to historical archaeological sites and provides a series of questions for each criterion that assist the assessment of ‘relics’. By using this guideline archaeological sites or ‘relics’ can more easily be assessed it their own right and compared with other sites.

5.3.2 Revised Significance Assessment

The Aboriginal heritage components of this assessment have been taken directly from the Hill 60/Illowra Battery SHR listing (SHR item no. 01492). Where appropriate, these assessments have been amended to include the military history components of the Hill 60 Reserve to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the Reserve.

(a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, or NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The Wadi Wadi Aboriginal community of the south coast region, which includes people who were born and lived in the study area prior to forced removal, have consistently and persistently asserted their cultural affiliation to the place. A highly successful Aboriginal fishing enterprise was established at the Hill in the late 1800’s supplying the local and Sydney market. The Hill was used as a fish-spotting lookout providing direction for the boats and netting operation below at Fisherman’s Beach. This practice continued a traditional fishing method common along the south coast to the present.

The area of Hill 60 and MM Beach was an area on the southern coast of NSW that saw the prolonged struggle of the Aboriginal community to remain on traditional lands. The struggle was characterised by:

1. A relatively isolated and economically self-supporting Aboriginal community that maintained good neighbour relations and participated in the wider community. This was achieved by the provision of labour (in local steelworks and other industry) and produce (supply of prawns, fish and shellfish on a commercial basis), and maintained a culturally distinct Aboriginal lifestyle firmly based on the maintenance of family connections over the wider region and traditional economic practices.

2. A government bureaucracy at the local level and a white community which had experienced similarly severe deprivations as a result of economic depression in a predominantly working class community which was to some extent sympathetic and alternatively jealous of the Aboriginal communities which had remained relatively successful in ‘white terms’.

3. An Aboriginal community that remained resolute in their attachment to important traditional lands in spite of efforts to transplant people to local Aboriginal Reserves.
Aboriginal sites within the area demonstrate the evolving pattern of Aboriginal cultural history and their land rights struggle.

At the time of World War Two, the ports of Port Stephens, Newcastle, Sydney and Port Kembla were identified as being the three most desirable places to attack on the east coast of Australia due their harbours and vital industry. They were subsequently protected by large military batteries. The establishment of the Illowa Battery at Port Kembla was a strategic and important installation for the protection of the coal industry, which was vital for the manufacture of iron and steel. Hill 60 was chosen as the location for various elements of the Battery for its 360 degree views of the coast and escarpment. Military installations erected on the Reserve included: gun batteries, tunnels, observatory deck, search and spot light positions, engine houses, communications cabling, defence personnel housing and amenities and a gun emplacement. Whilst many of the installation were decommissioned after the War, some have survived on Hill 60 Reserve and are physical reminders of the important part the Reserve played in the military history of Australia. The remnants of the Illowa Battery on Hill 60 Reserve also demonstrate how vital the iron and steel industry was to Australia during World War Two. The military installations that have survived within Hill 60 Reserve are considered to be of State heritage significance in terms of this criterion.

(b) An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural and natural history of the local area);

For those who worked and spent time at Port Kembla during World War Two, the Hill 60 Reserve was an important part of their lives and is the place where specific memories and friendships were established. The fact that it has great importance to Aboriginal people is also part of its social significance. The Reserve has been part of the recreational lives of the local community and visitors to the area from early in the 19th century and, as such, has some contemporary social value. The Reserve is of local heritage significance in terms of this criterion.

(c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievements in NSW (or the local area);

This place exhibits the qualities of an exceptional traditional Aboriginal-fishing environment that required organisation and co-operative endeavours to secure success.

The headland itself has landmark qualities; it is visible from as far away as Wollongong and from the look out at Sublime Point and Mount Keira Road. Hill 60 Reserve is of local heritage significance in terms of this criterion.

(d) An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

This place is important to the Aboriginal community for social, cultural and spiritual reasons. The Wadi Wadi Aboriginal community of the south coast region, which includes people who were born and lived in the study area prior to forced removal, have consistently and persistently asserted their cultural affiliation to the place. The place has evidence of prehistoric occupation in the form of significant and extensive shell middens and camp sites. The place was home to a group of Aboriginal families who continued traditional fishing practices, maintained their cultural attachment to the place by community, built and maintained their houses and maintained connections with family elsewhere on the coast. The site has particular
importance in representing a focal point of the Aboriginal communities’ ongoing efforts to secure recognition of tenure.

(e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s Aboriginal cultural history, occupation patterns, stone tool technology and burial practice.

The archaeological research potential and educational value of the Aboriginal occupation sites (shell middens and artefact deposits) is extremely high. The middens are extensive and retain stratified in situ remains of occupation of a diverse nature. The place has in the past been used as a burial site. The likelihood of further buried humans remains is high.

There is some potential for Aboriginal camp sites from the post-contact period and buried components associated with the military installations at the northern end of the Reserve. The investigation of buried ancillary features such as these may provide some additional information about Aboriginal occupation of the Reserve in the early twentieth century and military occupation during World War Two.

(f) An item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The place is a rare example of an Aboriginal community successfully maintaining traditional affiliation and a group presence at this place continuously throughout the modern era until forced removal in 1942. It is unusual in that this took place in a fast developing urban coastal setting. The richness and diversity of the prehistoric occupation remains is rare in the local and regional context.

The surviving remnants of the Illowra Battery on Hill 60 Reserve are also rare in the local area but are not rare in NSW. Hill 60 Reserve is of local heritage significance in terms of this criterion.

(g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s:

— Cultural or natural places; or

— Cultural or natural environments;

(or a class of the local area’s)

— Cultural or natural places; or

— Cultural or natural environments;

The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Aboriginal coastal occupation including dispossession and the struggle for land rights.

The surviving remnants of the Illowra Battery demonstrate the fear of Japanese invasion of invasion and importance of protecting Australia’s coastlines during World War Two. However, the surviving military installations are generally in poor condition and are not good representatives of their type. Hill 60 Reserve is of local heritage significance in terms of this criterion.
5.4 Updated Statement of Significance

This statement of significance has been taken and modified from the current listing of the Hill 60/ Illawarra Battery on the State Heritage Register. Where required, it has been amended to include elements of the military history of the Reserve to make it more comprehensive.

Hill 60 and its environs (MM Beach, Boilers Point, Fisherman’s Beach and Hill 60 Park) contain a rare suite of Aboriginal sites which demonstrate the evolving pattern of Aboriginal cultural history and the Aboriginal land rights struggle. The quality, extent and diversity of the prehistoric archaeological remains at the place are rare on the NSW coast particularly in the local region. These include extensive shell midden deposits rich in stone artefacts and burials.

There is demonstrated cultural affiliation with the place by the Aboriginal community, through near continuous occupation of the place, a history of struggle to gain land tenure and ongoing association and use of the place. The historic Aboriginal occupation was characterised by a relatively isolated and self sufficient Aboriginal community that participated in the economic maintenance of the wider community by the provision of labour to local industry and produce (seafood’s) at a commercial level. The people also maintained a culturally distinct Aboriginal lifestyle firmly based on the maintenance of family connections over the wider region and traditional economic practices.

Hill 60 Reserve contains remnants of the Illawarra Battery established at Port Kembla during World War Two including: tunnels and associate gun emplacements, the observatory deck and gun turrets and a gun emplacement on the northern end of MM Beach. The establishment of the Illawarra Battery was a strategic and important installation for the protection of the coal industry at Port Kembla, which was vital for the manufacture of iron and steel for the war effort. Hill 60 was chosen for its 360 degree views of the coast and escarpment. Remnants of the military installations at Hill 60 demonstrate the importance of the Reserve during World War Two and are rare to the NSW coast and local area. Military use and occupation of the Reserve during World War Two is within living memory in the community of Port Kembla and has considerable social significance in the greater Illawarra region. The military installations within Hill 60 Reserve are of State heritage significance for their historical heritage value and of Local significance for their social value, rarity and archaeological potential.
6. Opportunities and constraints

6.1 Preamble
This section outlines the requirements set out by legislation and that arise from the Statement of Significance for Hill 60 Reserve. It also discusses the physical condition of the Illowra Battery items and identified historical themes that are relevant to the Reserve. This influences the Conservation Policies listed in Section 7.0 and helps to identify constraints and opportunity for future management and interpretation of the Reserve.

6.2 Statutory Implications

6.2.1 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 - Zoning
The area encompassing the Sydney Water Sewage Treatment works is zoned SP2 Infrastructure pursuant to the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2009.

The remaining Hill 60 reserve area, excluding the Sydney Water Sewage Treatment works, is zoned RE1 Public recreation pursuant to the Wollongong LEP 2009.

6.2.2 Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009 – Heritage Listings
The Hill 60 Reserve and military items are listed as having State significance in Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009. The items are listed as Hill 60 (Item number 61043) and the gun emplacement, tunnels and isolated concrete bunkers (Item number 6417). These items are further noted as an archaeological site or heritage site with an archaeological component.

This listing means that development within the Reserve can only be undertaken with Council approval. If any development is proposed within the Reserve Council would require a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) report be prepared and submitted to Council with a Development Application (DA). They would also require an approval from the NSW Heritage Council, as outlined below.

6.2.3 The Heritage Act, 1977
The Aboriginal heritage of the Hill 60 reserve was gazetted on the State Heritage Register (SHR) on 14 December 2014 (01492) as ‘Hill 60/Illowra Battery’; after recommendations made by Dallas (2000). It should be noted that the SHR listing does not include an adequate assessment of the significance of the Illowra Battery remains.

As outlined by the NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/listings/index.htm) listing on the SHR means that the heritage item:

- Is of particular importance to the people of NSW and enriches our understanding of our history and identify.
- Is legally protected as a heritage item under the NSW Heritage Act 1977.
- Required approval from the NSW Heritage Council for major changes.
- Is eligible for financial incentives from the NSW and Commonwealth governments.

When an item is listed on the SHR approval of the NSW Heritage Council is required for any major work. The Heritage Council works to ensure that any changes, or additions to an item, do not detract from its heritage significance.
If major works are proposed within the curtilage of an SHR listed item approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act is required. A Section 60 application requires:

- Completion of a Section 60 application form.
- Preparation of supporting documents. This usually includes a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) report and/or a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA).
- Provision of the application fee.

The approval process for a Section 60 Application involves:

- Assessment of the application by a Heritage Officer from the Conservation Team.
- Referral to the NSW Heritage Council for approval, if the works would substantially affect the heritage significance of the item.
- Place an advertisement of the proposed works in print media.
- Approval or Rejection of the application by the NSW Heritage Council or its delegate.

For minor works on SHR listed items, standard exemptions gazetted under Section 57(2) of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 apply. These are included as Appendix 3 of this report. Exemption can include the following activities:

- Maintenance and cleaning.
- Minor repairs.
- Painting.
- Minor excavation, including the repair of existing services.
- Minor restoration works.
- Minor activities that will have little or no adverse impact on heritage significance.
- The removal of non-significant fabric.
- Change of use.
- The addition of new buildings.
- The addition of temporary structures.
- Landscape maintenance.
- Installation of signage, such as interpretation.
- Works required ensuring the safety and security of the item.

If minor works are proposed within the curtilage of an SHR listed item and the works fulfil the requirements of a standard exemption approval under Section 57 of the Heritage Act may be possible. A Section 57 Exemption application requires:

- Completion of a Section 57 exemption notification form.
- Preparation of the required statement(s) and development plans.

The approval process for a Section 57 Exemption Notification involves:

- Assessment of the application by a Heritage Officer from the Conservation Team.
- Approval or Rejection of the application by the NSW Heritage Division, under delegation.
6.3 Burra Charter

The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) provides specific guidelines for the treatment of places of cultural significance. The conservation policies outlined in Section 7.0 have been prepared in accordance with these principles. The Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant heritage items. Guidelines that are relevant to the Hill 60 Reserve are:

- Provision should be made for the continued security and maintenance of the place and individual elements (Article 2).
- All conservation works should involve minimum interference with the existing fabric (Article 3).
- Conservation and future use to consider all aspects of significance (Article 5).
- Conservation Policy will determine acceptable uses (Article 7).
- The visual setting of the Reserve must be maintained and no new construction or other action, which detracts from its heritage value, should occur (Article 8).
- Significant fabric should be retained in situ unless moving it is the sole means of achieving its survival (Article 9).
- Preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation are all part of the ongoing conservation of the place and should follow accepted processes (Articles 11-22).
- Fabric of cultural significance already or subsequently removed should be kept in a secure repository (Article 22).
- Existing fabric should be recorded before disturbance occurs (Article 23).
- Disturbance of fabric may occur in order to provide evidence needed for the making of decisions on the conservation of a place (Article 24).
- The decision making procedure and individuals responsible for policy should be identified (Article 26).
- Appropriate direction and supervision should be maintained through all phases of the work (Article 27).
- Copies of all reports and records should be placed in a permanent archive and be made publically available (Article 28).
- Items removed should be professionally catalogued and protected (Article 29).

6.4 Issues arising from the previous CMP

The following issues were raised in the Dallas 2000 CMP and their status was reviewed (Table 5) using the criteria listed below. Using these criteria assists in identifying which issues have been addressed, which remain outstanding and which remain recommended for action:

- **Heritage** - The issue is related to the historical interpretation of the site.
- **Conservation** - Related to the physical conservation needs of the site.
- **Operational** - relates to the management of the site as a facility by Wollongong City Council.
- **Ongoing** - the issues has been partially addressed but requires further work.
- **Outstanding** - there has been no resolution of the issue and remains a valid issue.
- **Review** - Some further resolution needs to be decided upon in light of the current assessment.
Table 5: Review of the Management Objectives and Strategies presented in the original Conservation Management Plan (Dallas 2000: Section 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Objectives and Strategies recommended by Dallas (2000, pp xx)</th>
<th>Niche Comment</th>
<th>Status (as assessed by Niche)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective A - To preserve and care for the cultural heritage of the place for present and future recreational purposes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1  Invest in an appropriate Council Officer with the principal responsibility of the management of Hill 60 (Dallas 2000:72).</td>
<td>No Specific Council officer has been appointed with the responsibility of managing Hill 60. This is still required to establish mechanisms for consultation with the community stakeholders to ensure the protection and co-ordinated approach to conservation of the site (Dallas 2000:72).</td>
<td>Heritage/ Operational/ Ongoing/ Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2  Co-ordinate with, and provide, Aboriginal site identification and cultural awareness training to Council staff and field operatives who may be required to focus on the area in the course of their duties or responsibilities (Dallas 2000:72).</td>
<td>Council officers working in the Hill 60 Reserve area are given Aboriginal site identification and cultural awareness training prior to working on the site.</td>
<td>Heritage/ Conservation/ Operational/ Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3  Develop a program including periodic monitoring to assess threats, record changes and assess requirement for remedial action or further Aboriginal site recording (Dallas 2000:72).</td>
<td>Periodical monitoring has not occurred at the site</td>
<td>Heritage/ Conservation/ Operational/ Ongoing/ Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4  Develop a system of record- keeping specific to the management actions (Dallas 2000: 72).</td>
<td>This has not previously occurred for the site. This could be carried out in association with the development of a periodic monitoring program of the registered Aboriginal sites within the Hill 60 reserve.</td>
<td>Heritage/ Conservation/Operational/ Ongoing/ Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Objectives and Strategies recommended by Dallas (2000, pp xx)</td>
<td>Niche Comment</td>
<td>Status (as assessed by Niche)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective B - To promote the Aboriginal cultural significance of the place for passive recreation and educational benefit of the wider community and the specific benefit of the Aboriginal community.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1</strong> Develop an interpretation program which focuses on the cultural landscape (Dallas 2000:72).</td>
<td>Council began assessment and development work on the Ngaraba-aan Trail, this worked ceased in 2009 due to funding issues. If funding became available it would be advisable to put these plans into action.</td>
<td><strong>Heritage/ Conservation/ Operational/ Ongoing/ Outstanding.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2</strong> Provide on site interpretation to be located to maximise the educational and recreational value for the area users and to minimise threats to sites.</td>
<td>There has been no site interpretation provided on the Hill 60 Reserve. Works were started during the development works of the Ngaraba-aan trail, however this work was ceased in 2009 due to funding issues. If funding became available it would be advisable to put these plans into action.</td>
<td><strong>Heritage/ Conservation/ Operational/ Ongoing/ Outstanding</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B3</strong> Ensure on-going consultation with the Aboriginal community on matters relating to the place to determine their desired level of involvement.</td>
<td>This has continued through the appropriate use of the DECCW¹ (2010) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 during any ground disturbance works carried out by Wollongong City Council.</td>
<td><strong>Heritage/ Conservation/ Operational/ Ongoing</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Now the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Objectives and Strategies recommended by Dallas (2000, pp xx)</th>
<th>Niche Comment</th>
<th>Status (as assessed by Niche)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective C</strong>&lt;br&gt;To maintain the natural setting of the place for the benefit of the community recreational users of the place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Develop bushland management programs which do not adversely impact upon the cultural landscape, recognise areas of archaeological sensitivity and are compatible with specific Aboriginal site protection and conservation works (Dallas 2000:73).</td>
<td>This has been carried out by the Hill 60 Vegetation Management Plan.</td>
<td>Heritage/Conservation/Operational/Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Ensure bushland management programs are undertaken by skilled people who can combine the aims of the archaeological site protection with land care (Dallas 2000: 73).</td>
<td>This has been carried out by the Hill 60 Vegetation Management Plan.</td>
<td>Heritage/Conservation/Operational/Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3 Ensure siting of amenities such as toilets, picnic tables, signage, access points and walking trails do not adversely impact upon the cultural landscape or conflict with bushland management programs.</td>
<td>This has been carried out by the Hill 60 Vegetation Management Plan and the through the appropriate use of the DECCW (2010) Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010 during any ground disturbance works carried out by Wollongong City Council.</td>
<td>Heritage/Conservation/Operational/Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In conjunction with these long-term management objectives the following site protection and conservation management requirements were outlined for consideration by WCC:

1. **Blowouts on lower dunal slopes of Hill 60 contain extensive and buried midden deposits and possibly relics of the more recent Aboriginal occupation of the area. The area should continue to be revegetated and access closed.**

   **Niche Comment:** WCC has continued to do this through the Bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *Rotundata*) removal programs. Excavations for plantings are monitored for archaeological remains. WCC is aware that any deeper excavation works would require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) from the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). It was further recommended that the access track from the Five Islands Secondary College to the lookout should be formalised and side tracks be cut off by vegetation. This has been undertaken, however, the formalised track has fallen into disrepair due to lack of funding for its upkeep.

2. **Boilers Point is resident to widely scattered midden deposits which have been affected by past land use practises [eg., military installations and operations, 4WD access and walking tracks]. Buried remains of more recent Aboriginal occupation may also be present in this area. The area should continue to be revegetated and access modified.**

   **Niche Comment:** This has continued to be the case with the Aboriginal sites on the Hill 60 Reserve area. WCC staff members are aware of their locations and of the proper procedures when managing the vegetation of the area.

3. **Fishermans Beach is one of only a small number of all weather/protected beaches suited to ocean fishing on the south coast. This type of coastal fishery was first appreciated by the Aborigines who constructed houses along the foreshore on the north-end of the beach. The continuance of this fishing tradition is an important part of the significance of the area.**

   Further to the above statement, Dallas (2000:74) writes that the existing bitumised access road to Fishermans Beach should be maintained.

   **Niche Comment:** This access road has now fallen into disrepair due to funding issues. The current use of the area under fisheries license by Russell Massey and his family has continued with no changes to the techniques outlined by Dallas 2000:74.

4. **The MM Beach dune is resident to extensive Aboriginal midden deposits. These deposits are damaged by 4WD traffic gaining access from the unsealed section of Glouster Boulevard.**

   **Niche Comment:** Access to MM beach is now via a formalised staircase that was erected by WCC in 2014. Low treated copper log fencing has been constructed to ensure there is no longer 4WD access to MM Beach.

   Further to these Dallas (2000: 74) outlined that the Aboriginal community’s view on the repatriation and reburial of skeletal material that was excavated near the Five Islands Secondary College playing field in 1974. Through conversations with Mrs Gwen and Mr Rueben Brown it was determined that the repatriation and reburial of skeletal material has not occurred.

   Management policies were not outlined for the European heritage items located within the subject area.
6.5 Significance

Having established the significance of the Hill 60 Reserve there are constraints and opportunities for WCC, the owners of Hill 60 Reserve. These are controlled by the statutory requires outlined in Section 6.2.

6.5.1 Constraints

- Action should not be undertaken that would adversely affect the significance of Hill 60 Reserve nor its individual Aboriginal sites/ objects / places and European heritage items.
- All proposals must be put to the relevant authorities for approval prior to their implementation.
- Conservation and maintenance of the various historical heritage items located within Hill 60 Reserve is required. This work should include, but not be limited to:
  - Cleaning of the interior of the tunnels, including repainting and rubbish removal.
  - Ventilation for the tunnels.
  - Weather tightness of the tunnels and drainage around the tunnels.
- The conservation action will depend on the significance of the item in question.

6.5.2 Opportunities

- Hill 60 Reserve can continue to be accessed and enjoyed by the Public
- Use of the Reserve can be modified if significant Aboriginal sites / objects and European heritage items are protected and approvals granted
- The site is easily accessible by the Public and its significance can be communicated and appreciated by a wide range of people, including locals and visitors to the region.
- The Reserve has a public profile and is associated with recreational pursuits.
- There is an opportunity for the tunnels to be accessible to the Public, although this would require the installation of lighting and safe access points.
7. A revised conservation policy for Hill 60 Reserve

7.1 Preamble
A conservation management policy for Hill 60 Reserve is presented in Section 6.2 of the Dallas report (2000: 69) and reproduced below:

- Conservation is a primary management objective for the Aboriginal sites in the study area.
- Conservation should have regard to the total resource, including both the physical remains of prehistoric and historic occupation and the oral history evidence of historic occupation.
- Decisions made must have the affect of maximising the retention of the cultural significance.
- Conservation should be undertaken in accordance with well-accepted heritage management guidelines.
- Conservation should have regard to the stories and association that particular groups of people have for the place.
- Decisions on the conservation of the place should involve interested persons and organisations.
- Appropriate permanent statutory protection should be provided.

Following on from this policy, Dallas presents a number of management objectives and strategies for Aboriginal heritage sites and their associated values.

The following section presents a revised conservation policy for the Reserve and additional management principles for its military fortifications. While the history and potential cultural heritage significance of these items is shared, each item has been ascribed separate management policies due to their specific conservation requirements.

7.2 Revised policy and vision
Hill 60 Reserve should be conserved as a State significant prominent landmark that contains significant Aboriginal and European heritage, including World War Two fortifications.

WCC is the owner and landlord of the Reserve and must ensure that the conservation and management of the Reserve is in accordance with the values expressed in the Statement of Significance.

Retention and conservation of significant Aboriginal sites, objects and places and significant historical fabric is essential to the preservation of the item.

Future management of Hill 60 Reserve should aim to increase public access to, and understanding of, the cultural significance of the Reserve as well as ensuring the Reserve continues as a viable community asset.

7.3 General conservation principles for European heritage
Principle 1.1
“The revised Statement of Significance for Hill 60 Reserve shall be accepted as one of the bases for guiding its future”

This Supplementary CMP report includes a revised Statement of Significance which should be used to guide future development and conservation of the Hill 60 Reserve.

Council should contact the NSW Heritage Division and discuss amending the existing SHR listing for Hill 60 / Illawra Battery so that it includes additional information on the European heritage values of the Reserve.
Principle 1.2
“The future conservation of Hill 60 Reserve shall be carried out in accordance with the principals of Australia ICOMOS including the Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)

These principles are nationally accepted and guide the conservation of significant heritage items.

Principle 1.3
“The policies and recommendations included in the Dallas (2000) and this report should guide the future planning and use of Hill 60 Reserve”

The current status of the Reserve needs to be recognised and its ongoing conservation and protection needs to be addressed.

Principle 1.4
“Advice from professional conservation practitioners should be sought for ongoing conservation work”

This includes material conservators, archaeologists, vegetation specialists and other professionals who can specify the methods of conserving fabric and objects, as may be required.

7.4 Specific conservation principles for European heritage

7.4.1 Future use and development

Principle 2.1
“Hill 60 Reserve should be retained as a Public Reserve with its principal use for cultural and natural heritage conservation”

This will ensure the retention of its significance and provide further opportunities for communication of its heritage values. It also ensures ongoing recreational enjoyment of the Reserve.

Principle 2.2
“Archaeological survey should be undertaken if works are proposed near existing, or former, military installations”

Further archaeological assessment and mapping would assist in the management of potential ‘relics’ within the Reserve, as defined by the Heritage Act. Prior to any development, impacts to areas of archaeological potential need to be assessed. Development may include minor maintenance and repair works.

Principle 2.3
“New development is permissible within the Reserve if it is essential for its viability and provided it does not adversely affect its significance”

There is an opportunity for public visitation and interpretation of the World War Two tunnels. If Council wish to investigate this option a full audit of the tunnels would need to be completed by a structural engineer to identify whether it would be financially possible and safe for the public.

Consultation with stakeholders has also identified the need for an established walking track around the Reserve to appreciate its natural and cultural heritage values. There has also been a request for additional seating along MM Beach to appreciate the vistas and setting of the site.
7.4.2 Conservation and on-going maintenance

**Principle 3.1**

“*European heritage items identified within the Reserve should be conserved and made safe for Public Viewing*”

As outlined in the Burra Charter, existing heritage fabric should be preserved as is. Minimal maintenance of World War Two fabric is all that is considered necessary. This approach will mean some slow and gradual decay of heritage items.

To ensure public safety, however, a detailed building / structural condition audit is recommended for all World War Two fortifications. Specific maintenance schedules for individual items should then be developed, as needed.

Maintenance should include removing vegetation where it impacts on heritage fabric and adding a protective coating to rusty steel to reduce deterioration. Any invasive vegetation within, and physically attached to, all heritage items should be removed. If the vegetation is in dirt on top of the structures it can remain.

Major restoration, or reconstruction of, any heritage item or structure is generally not supported unless it is essential for its viability and does not affect its significance.

Graffiti should be removed without damaging the underlying surface or original finish. If the original surface was painted than prominent graffiti should be painted over with a suitable paint close to the surface colour.

Ongoing monitoring of the condition of the heritage items is required and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant.

**Principle 3.2**

“*Important Views and Vistas at Hill 60 Reserve should also be maintained*”

Vegetation around the Observation Deck and other viewing platforms should be trimmed to ensure that the surrounding landscape features and heritage items remain visible.

7.4.3 Management

**Principle 4.1**

“*WCC has the responsibility to ensure conservation of the setting, heritage items and Aboriginal sites, objects and places within the Reserve*”

The setting, European heritage items and Aboriginal sites and objects form part of the significance of Hill 60 Reserve and are under WCC control. It is therefore WCC’s statutory obligation to conserve its asset.

**Principle 4.2**

“*Existing heritage register listings should be updated with the information contained within this report*”

This includes the NSW SHR listing and the schedule of heritage items under the Wollongong LEP 2009.
7.4.4 Consultation

Principle 5.1
“Aboriginal and community stakeholders should be given the opportunity to review this Supplementary CMP and continue to contribute to ongoing conservation of the Reserve”

Hill 60 Reserve has social heritage value and this should be recognised as part of its future management. Consultation with local community groups and Aboriginal stakeholders would continue to provide valuable feedback on its use and history.

Council may wish to consider establishing an Aboriginal, or broader Joint Management Committee for the Reserve. This would promote ongoing connections and consultation about future management of the Reserve.

7.4.5 Interpretation

Principle 6.1
“Establish a detailed Interpretation Plan and implement it within 2 years”

The Hill 60 Reserve has a rich and multifaceted history that has been outlined by Dallas (2000) and this supplementary report. Interpretation of the Reserve should highlight its historical themes. Much of the existing fabrics can be used for interpretation including the military tunnels, observation deck and gun emplacement building.

The Interpretation Plan should be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant and could include:

- A general non-invasive interpretation display outlining the history of the area including the Aboriginal land use past and present, the military occupation as well as the areas extensive use in the fishing industry of the region.
- A recommended track network tied in to signage.
- Maintenance and structural assessment of the tunnels for public visitation.
- Research and sourcing related objects from the community that relate to the Hill 60 Reserve and elements of its history.
- Oral histories of people who worked, or have memories of the Illowra Battery, and investigation of how to present this information in an appropriate way.

Principle 6.2
“Increase interpretation of the Reserve as opportunities occur”

This may include assessment and opening of the tunnels for public visitation and appreciation.

7.4.6 Distribution and review of this report

Principle 7.1
“Copies of this report should be made available to community stakeholders and be submitted to Wollongong City Library and the Illowra Battery Museum”

It is recommended that copies of this report be provided to community stakeholders, Wollongong City Library and the Illowra Battery Museum.
Principle 7.2

“The CMP prepared by Dallas (2000) and this Supplementary Report should be reviewed if there is a change of ownership or if the Reserve is adversely affected by a man-made or natural disaster”

7.5 Implementation plan

Table 6 below outlines summarises and prioritises actions outlined in the Specific Conservation Principles for European heritage (Policy 2.1 – 7.2). A general timeframe for implementation is provided.
### Table 6: Implementation Plan for Specific Conservation Policies for European Heritage at Hill 60 Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principles</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Recommended Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principle 2.1</strong> “Hill 60 Reserve should be retained as a Public Reserve within its principal use for cultural and natural heritage conservation”</td>
<td>No specific action</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principle 2.2</strong> “Archaeological survey should be undertaken if works are proposed near existing, or former, military installations”</td>
<td>Archaeological survey of existing, and former, World War Two items to further identify areas of archaeological sensitivity</td>
<td>As required</td>
<td>As required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principle 2.3</strong> “New development is permissible within the Reserve if it is essential for its viability and provided it does not adversely affect its significance”</td>
<td>Engage a structural engineer to complete an audit of the World War Two tunnels to identify whether public visitation would be appropriate and safe. Establish a walking track around the Reserve to appreciate its natural and cultural heritage values. Install additional seating along MM Beach to appreciate the vistas and setting of the site.</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>1-2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principle 3.1</strong> “European heritage items identified within the Reserve should be conserved and made safe for Public Viewing”</td>
<td>Undertake a detailed building / structural condition audit for all World War II fortifications and develop specific maintenance schedules, as needed. Remove invasive vegetation within, and physically attached to all heritage items. If the vegetation is in dirt on top of the structures it can remain. Apply protective coating to rusty steel to reduce deterioration. Remove graffiti without damaging the underlying surface or original finish. If the original surface was painted than prominent graffiti should be painted over with a suitable paint close to the surface colour. Ongoing monitoring of the condition of the heritage items by a suitably</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>1-2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 3.2</td>
<td>“Important Views and Vistas at Hill 60 Reserve should also be maintained”</td>
<td>Trim vegetation around the Observation Deck and other viewing platforms</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 4.1</td>
<td>“WCC has the responsibility to ensure conservation of the setting, heritage items and Aboriginal sites, objects and places within the Reserve”</td>
<td>No specific action.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 4.2</td>
<td>“Existing heritage register listings should be updated with the information contained within this report”</td>
<td>Contact the Heritage Division of OEH and provide a revised Statement of Significance for inclusion in the SHR listing. Revise Council’s Heritage Schedule under the Wollongong LEP 2009.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 5.1</td>
<td>“Aboriginal and community stakeholders should be given the opportunity to review this Supplementary CMP and continue to contribute to ongoing conservation of the Reserve”</td>
<td>Provide a copy of this report to community stakeholders for their review and comment. Establish a Joint Management Committee for the Reserve to promote ongoing connections and consultation about its future management.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 6.1</td>
<td>“Establish a detailed Interpretation Plan and implement it within 2 years”</td>
<td>Engage a suitably qualified heritage consultant to prepare an Interpretation Plan.</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 6.2</td>
<td>“Increase interpretation of the Reserve as opportunities occur”</td>
<td>Document as part of the Interpretation Plan</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 7.1</td>
<td>“Copies of this report should be made available to community stakeholders and be submitted to Wollongong City Library and the Illoera Battery Museum”</td>
<td>Distribute copies of the final report to community stakeholders, Wollongong City Library and the Illoera Battery Museum.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principle 7.2</td>
<td>“The CMP prepared by Dallas (2000) and this Supplementary Report should be reviewed if there is a change of ownership or if the Reserve is adversely affected by a man-made or natural disaster”</td>
<td>No specific action.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Council’s Heritage Officer has suggested the following actions be included if relevant:

- Potential future role for Aboriginal Community in running on site tours (or alike activities) should be explored.

7.6 Conclusions

Hill 60 Reserve is a State significant heritage complex with tangible and intangible connections to its Aboriginal and European history. The Reserve contains a unique group of Aboriginal sites that demonstrate its Aboriginal use and evolving history in the land rights struggle. It also contains remnants of the Illawra Battery established at Port Kembla during World War Two, demonstrating the importance of its strategic landmark location and setting.

The Reserve should be conserved and managed by WCC to ensure its heritage values are not affected by future development and changing use. Existing heritage fabric requires further structural assessment and maintenance and opportunities to further communicate the significance of the complex need to be explored.

Ongoing community involvement in the management of the Reserve is vital to its continued appreciation and viability. The principles outlined in this, and the Dallas CMP, will ensure the future conservation of Hill 60 Reserve so that it can continue to be enjoyed, and its significance understood, by local residents and visitors to the Illawarra.
8. References


Niche 2015. Hill 60 Reserve Port Kembla NSW Community Engagement Report, unpublished report to WCC.


Organ, Michael (1990) Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines 1770-1850, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Aboriginal Education Unit.


Wollongong City Libraries 2015 Warrawong Available online at

**Land and Property Information (LPI)**

Primary Application (PA) 17608

1940 *Plan of Roads to be Resumed under the public roads act 1902 in connection with the road proposed adjacent to North Beach, Port Kembla being in part a deviation of Darcy Road. CP 22841-1603.*

**Newspaper**

Canberra Times Thursday 20 March 1941:4; Friday 20th June 1941:4

Illawarra Mercury Friday 27 September 1940:8

Illawarra Mercury Friday 16 March 1928:11

Illawarra Mercury Friday 4 October 1946:1

South Coast Times and Wollongong Argus Friday 1 November 1929:15

Sydney Gazette Friday 22 February 1828:1

Sydney Gazette 22 June 1824

Sydney Gazette Sat 22nd July 1926:1

Sydney Gazette Saturday 2 December 1826; 3

Sydney Gazette Wednesday 27 December 1826:2

The Australian Wednesday 5th July 1826: 2

The Australian Wednesday 23 August 1826:2
The Monitor Friday 28 July 1826:3

The Sydney Morning Herald Tuesday 5 September 1843:3

The Sydney Morning Herald Friday 29 March 1946:3

Wollongong Advertiser 9 August 2006:9

**Australian War Memorial (AWM)**

Kembla Fortress, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 2 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing its emplacement in hillside and its section post. Item Id. 81445.

Kembla Fortress, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 1 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing its emplacement in hillside and its section post. Item Id. 81446.

Kembla Fortress, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 6 Coast Artillery searchlight emplacement Illowra Battery Kembla. Item Id. 81442.

Kembla Fortress, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 5 Coast Artillery searchlight emplacement Illowra Battery gun emplacement and installation. Item Id. 81441.

Kembla Fortress, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. No. 1 Gun, Illowra Battery Kembla Coast Artillery, showing a section of the rear of the gun and the ammunition recess. Item Id. 81439.

Kembla Fortress, NSW. Australia. 1944-10-12. The exterior of the underground plotting room at the headquarters Illowra Battery, Kembla Coast Artillery. Item Id. 81429.

**National Library of Australia (NLA).**


**National Archives (Sydney Branch).**

4 Aust. C.R.E; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Port Kembla Illowra Battery Layout of Site and Plan, 20 May 1944.

Australian Armed Forces; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Demand for Works and Engineer Services, 16 November 1942.

Australian Military Forces; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Accommodation Details, 3 March 1942.

Australian Military Forces; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Accommodation, 5 February 1942.

Australian Military Forces; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Marching IN/Out Certificate and following five pages 23 December 1943.

E.R. Bradshaw; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Illowra – Accommodation, 2 November 1942.

E.R. Bradshaw; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowra Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Construction of Heavy Gun Emplacements, Eastern Command, 6 July, 1943
Eastern Command; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Accommodation Coast Defence – Sydney, Newcastle, Kembla, 14 April 1942.

F.R. Sinclair; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Construction of Heavy Gun Emplacements, 5 April 1943.

G.S. Cook; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Malabar & Illowa: Accomodation, 28 September 1942.

G.S. Cook; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Illowa – Coast Defences, 23 May 1942.

J.S. Whitelaw; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Newcastle, Sydney, Kembla, Jervis, 31 March 1942.

J.S. Whitelaw; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Port Kembla – Installation of Guns, 24 March 1942.

J.S. Whitelaw; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Proposed Defences – Newcastle, Sydney, Jervis, 17 February 1942.

John F.F. Connan; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Coastal Defences, Malabar, Illorra & Shepherds Hill, April 42.

Major R.N Herford; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, B.L. 6-IN. MK XIX Battery – Kembla, 19 January 1942.

Major-General A.C. Fewtrell; SP857/6, Land acquisition, Port Kembla, Breakwater and Illowa Batteries, 1941-1948; PH/2135, Coast Defences – Malabar & Illowa, 8 September 1942.
Appendix 1

AHIMS register search results
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SiteID</th>
<th>SiteName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Report generated by AHIMSS Web Services on 04/10/2014 for Reference for the following area at Lot, Long from: 34.4951, 150.6907 - Lot, Long To: 34.4858, 150.9255 with a Buffer of 54 meters. Additional info: confirms details of sites. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects joined is 6.

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error. The Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any action or omission which may result from reliance upon or the use of any information contained in this report.
Appendix 2

State Heritage Registration of Hill 60/Illowra Battery
Hill 60/ Illowra Battery

Item details

Name of item: Hill 60/ Illowra Battery
Other name/s: Red Point; Illowra Trig Station; The Hill
Type of item: Landscape
Group/Collection: Aboriginal
Category: Historic site
Location: Lat: -34.4866259394 Long: 150.9168733130
Primary address: Military Road, Port Kembla, NSW 2505
Local Govt. area: Wollongong City

Property description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot/Volume Code</th>
<th>Lot/Volume Number</th>
<th>Section Number</th>
<th>Plan/Folio Code</th>
<th>Plan/Folio Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>1013971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART LOT</td>
<td></td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>1146913</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>531524</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>614555</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>706046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>706046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CP/SP</td>
<td>83441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>86079</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boundary:
Comprising the area defined by MM (North) Beach, Hill 60 Park, Boi Fisherman’s Beach.

All addresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Suburb/town</th>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military Road</td>
<td>Port Kembla</td>
<td>Wollongong City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester Boulevard</td>
<td>Port Kembla</td>
<td>Wollondilly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alternate Address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Owner/s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
<th>Owner Category</th>
<th>Date Ownership Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wollongong City Council</td>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of significance:

Hill 60 and its environs (MM Beach, Boilers Point, Fisherman’s Beach and Hill 60 Park) contains a rare suite of Aboriginal sites which demonstrate the evolving pattern of
Aboriginal cultural history and the Aboriginal land rights struggle. The quality, extent and diversity of the prehistoric archaeological remains at this place are rare on the NSW coast particularly in the local region. These include extensive shell midden deposits rich in stone artifacts and burials.

There is demonstrated cultural affiliation with the place by the Aboriginal community, through near continuous occupation of the place, a history of struggle to gain land tenure and ongoing association and use of the place. The historic Aboriginal occupation was characterised by a relatively isolated and self sufficient Aboriginal community that participated in the economic maintenance of the wider community by the provision of labour to local industry and produce (seafood's) at a commercial level. The people also maintained a culturally distinct Aboriginal lifestyle firmly based on the maintenance of family connections over the wider region and traditional economic practices.

**Date significance updated:** 08 Jan 02

*Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.*

### Description

**Physical description:** Hill 60 Park is dominated by the rocky headland of Boilers Point and the sheltered embayment of Fisherman's Beach. Hill 60 rises steeply above Fisherman's Beach to a peak of 71 m a.s.l. at which point is situated the Illowra Trig Station. The elevated areas of the park are largely cleared and grassed and contain a public recreational Lookout, car park, access road, walking track, a hang-gliding launch pad and a Coast Guard radar operations unit. There are a number of defence installations, including gun batteries, tunnels, engine houses, search and spotlight positions, communications cabling, defence personal housing and amenities, and local defence earthworks, a transformer site, security post and underground tunnel and installations, on the upper elevations of the Hill and along its side slopes. The peak of Hill 60, in the vicinity of the Illowra Trig Station was subject to considerable landscaping including infilling with coal wash which effectively increased the ground level in that area by several feet. While many of the installations were decommissioned after the war and sold off by the Commonwealth, a number are still in place in the study area to this day.

An established walking track is cut into and traverses the upper elevations of the Hill below the Lookout between the Red Point sewerage treatment site access road and a viewing area on the north facing side of the Hill. The walking track is narrow but well formed with a series of post and rail handrails and wood and metal stake steps. Erosion control measures on the side slope of the Hill above and below the track has included re-vegetation and slope stabilisation. A stepped gravel path links the car park with this viewing area along the western slope of the Hill. An informal walking track traverses the west facing side slopes of the Hill between the lower viewing area and the Playing Fields of the Senior College eventually linking to the Boiler Point car park and walking track. There are a small number of wooden and metal stake retaining steps in the steeper upper portion of the track. The lower portions of the track are totally informal and numerous side tracks criss-cross the vegetated lower slopes. Some of these tracks lead directly to the Fisherman's Beach Access Road and some cross the slope above the playing fields.

The dunes above Fisherman's Beach which form the east facing side slope of Hill 60 are very steep and partially de-vegetated as a result of erosion accelerated by recreational use. Natural vegetation includes some established Banksia and coastal heath but the slopes are heavily infested with
bitou bush and lantana. Access to the beach is over these slopes is possible only with difficulty. The sand dunes at the toe of slope at the west end of Hill 60 are support a variety of native and exotic vegetation. There are a number of blowouts in this area which contain extensive evidence of prehistoric Aboriginal occupation. The Aboriginal shell middens and artefact scatters have, in the past, been exposed by erosion and de-vegetation and covered over by aeolian sand. It is most likely they were continuous over these lower sand dunes to the end of Boilers Point but have been bisected by the construction of the Fisherman's Beach access road.

Aboriginal sites previously recorded within and adjacent to the study area comprise the following:

A burial discovered eroding out of midden material at Port Kembla High School: An unregistered burial at the Australian Fertilisers Ltd site to the west of North Beach: A midden containing a wide range of shell species and stone artefacts inclusive of cores and secondarily worked flakes located on the lower slopes of Hill 60 at Boilers Point: A midden site on a small hill in the Red Point sewerage treatment site: A midden with stone artefact scatters eroding out of sand dunes over large exposed areas at the northern end of North Beach.

Boilers Point has been extensively impacted upon by activities associated with the military, including the installation of an Electric Beach Searchlight, an engine room and WWII defensive trenches. Numerous 4WD roads and walking tracks criss-cross the Point. Use of these features has to some extent been limited by the installation of access blocks and a formed formal walking track. Aboriginal midden deposits that were exposed in these features are now being covered over by regenerating grass and heath or have been partially covered by the formal walking track. A watercourse which may have contained a natural spring on the north western side of Boilers Point is now largely re-shaped by the formation of a wetland area and ‘frog hollow’. This landscaping has disturbed Aboriginal shell deposits adjacent to this feature. A small sandy beach between MM Beach and Boilers Point contains Aboriginal shell deposits at the interface of the beach and the toe of slope below the watercourse and ‘frog hollow’. Other Aboriginal shell deposits are located at the interface of the upper elevations of the rock walls around Boilers Point and the soil deposits on the Point itself. Some of these have been exposed by the military installations on the Point and some by the creation and use of access tracks to these features.

MM Beach has been truncated along its western dunes by the formation of Gloucester Boulevard. The Boulevard is formed and guttered along most of its length. The formed portion to its intersection with Darcy Road also contains a pavement, bus lay-by, car park and cycle track. A short length at the northern end of the road is tarred but contains no kerbs or gutterings. A number of informal sidetracks and turning circles have been formed along the eastern side of the road over the sand dunes. There are a number of 4WD roads and numerous walking tracks between the boulevard and the beach at the northern end of the beach. The southern end of the beach, from the carpark to the end of the beach, is flanked by steep rocky slopes and rocky bluffs which topographically prohibits access to the beach.

There are, or were, a number of military installations located at the northern end of the beach, including a machine gun post, the main command building, a coarse aggregate concrete service trench and gun emplacements. There has been considerable ground disruption associated with these installations and access to them. The middle and southern portions of MM Beach contain a WWII semi-circular brick gun emplacement, stormwater drains, the remains of a possible early jetty and coarse aggregate and swimming baths on a rock platform. Extensive deposits Aboriginal shell middens are located in the dune formations of MM Beach between the rocky headland of the military land and middle portion of the beach. Here the sand dunes

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:
have either been massively disturbed by stormwater drain
construction or are truncated by rising rocky bluffs and the
construction of Gloucester Boulevard.

**Date condition updated:** 30 Jan 13

**Current use:** Recreation, public use

**Former use:** Military (coastal defence), Aboriginal commercial activity
and occupation

### Historic themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian theme (abbrev)</th>
<th>New South Wales theme</th>
<th>Local theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Environment-Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments</td>
<td>Environment - naturally evolved-Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.</td>
<td>(none)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Peopling-Peopling the continent</td>
<td>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures-Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.</td>
<td>(none)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Commerce-Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services</td>
<td>(none)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Governing-Governing</td>
<td>Defence-Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</td>
<td>Involvement with the Second World War-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Assessment of significance

**SHR Criteria a)**

[Historical significance]

The Wadi Wadi Aboriginal community of the south coast region, which includes people who were born and lived in the study area prior to forced removal, have consistently and persistently asserted their cultural affiliation to the place. A highly successful Aboriginal fishing enterprise was established at the Hill in the late 1800’s supplying the local and Sydney market. The Hill was used as a fish-spotting lookout providing direction for the boats and netting operation below at Fisherman’s Beach. This practice continued a traditional fishing method common along the south coast to the present.

The area of Hill 60 and MM Beach was an area on the southern coast of NSW that saw the prolonged struggle of the Aboriginal community to remain on traditional lands. The struggle was characterised by:

1. A relatively isolated and economically self-supporting Aboriginal community that maintained good neighbor relations and participated in the wider community. This was achieved by the provision of labour (in local steelworks and other industry) and produce (supply of prawns, fish and shellfish on a commercial basis), and maintained a culturally distinct Aboriginal lifestyle firmly based on the maintenance of family connections over the wider region and traditional economic practices.

2. A government bureaucracy at the local level and a white community which had experienced similarly severe deprivations as a result of economic depression in a predominantly working class community which was to some extent sympathetic and alternatively jealous of the Aboriginal communities which had remained relatively successful in ‘white terms’.

3. An Aboriginal community that remained resolute in their attachment to important traditional lands in spite of efforts to transplant people to local Aboriginal Reserves.

Aboriginal sites within the area demonstrate the evolving
pattern of Aboriginal cultural history and their land rights struggle.

**SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]**

This place exhibits the qualities of an exceptional traditional Aboriginal-fishing environment that required organisation and co-operative endeavours to secure success.

**SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]**

This place is important to the Aboriginal community for social, cultural and spiritual reasons. The Wadi Wadi Aboriginal community of the south coast region, which includes people who were born and lived in the stud area prior to forced removal, have consistently and persistently asserted their cultural affiliation to the place. The place has evidence of prehistoric occupation in the form of significant and extensive shell middens and camp sites. The place was home to a group of Aboriginal families who continued traditional fishing practices, maintained their cultural attachment to the place by community, built and maintained their houses and maintained connections with family elsewhere on the coast. The site has particular importance in representing a focal point of the Aboriginal communities' ongoing efforts to secure recognition of tenure.

**SHR Criteria e) [Research potential]**

The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s Aboriginal cultural history, occupation patterns, stone tool technology and burial practice.

The archaeological research potential and educational value of the Aboriginal occupation sites (shell middens and artefact deposits) is extremely high. The middens are extensive and retain stratified in situ remains of occupation of a diverse nature. The place has in the past been used as a burial site. The likelihood of further buried humans remains is high.

**SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]**

The place is a rare example of an Aboriginal community successfully maintaining traditional affiliation and a group presence at this place continuously throughout the modern era until forced removal in 1942. It is unusual in that this took place in a fast developing urban coastal setting. The richness and diversity of the prehistoric occupation remains is rare in the local and regional context.

**SHR Criteria g) [Representativeness]**

The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Aboriginal coastal occupation including dispossession and the struggle for land rights.

**Assessment criteria:**

Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

---

### Procedures / Exemptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section of Act</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Action Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57(2)</td>
<td>Exemption to allow work</td>
<td>Standard Exemptions</td>
<td>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977 1, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and 2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the</td>
<td>Sep 5 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.

FRANK SARTOR
Minister for Planning
Sydney, 11 July 2008

To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.

**Standard exemptions** for works requiring Heritage Council approval

### Listings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Listing</th>
<th>Listing Title</th>
<th>Listing Number</th>
<th>Gazette Date</th>
<th>Gazette Number</th>
<th>Gazette Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</td>
<td>01492</td>
<td>14 Dec 01</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>10038</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Heritage Item</td>
<td>from World Wars thematic study</td>
<td>02 Feb 09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References, internet links & images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Internet Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Attraction Homepage</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Hill 60/ Illowra Battery</td>
<td>View detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Tourism NSW</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Hill 60 Lookout</td>
<td>View detail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

*(Click on thumbnail for full size image and image details)*

### Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Heritage Office

**Database:** 5052361

**File number:** H00/00271

*Return to previous page*

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to the Database Manager.

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Branch or respective copyright owners.
Appendix 3

Standard Exemptions for Works requiring heritage council approval
HERITAGE INFORMATION SERIES

STANDARD EXEMPTIONS FOR WORKS REQUIRING HERITAGE COUNCIL APPROVAL

[Heritage Council of New South Wales logo]
DISCLAIMER
Any representation, statement, opinion or advice, expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith but on the basis that the State of New South Wales, its agents and employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any representation, statement or advice referred to above.

Heritage Branch,
Department of Planning
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124
Ph: (02) 9873 8500
Fax: (02) 9873 8599
www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

© Crown copyright 1999
New edition 2003, revised 2004, 2005
New edition 2006, revised 2009

ISBN 1 921121 03 3

HO 06/04
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 4
WHY HAVE STANDARD EXEMPTIONS? 5
HOW WILL EXEMPTIONS ALREADY IN PLACE BE AFFECTED BY THE NEW STANDARD EXEMPTIONS? 5
WHAT OTHER APPROVALS ARE NECESSARY TO DO WORK ON A HERITAGE ITEM? 5
HOW TO RELATE THE STANDARD EXEMPTION CLAUSES TO YOUR HERITAGE ITEM 6
SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS 7
GENERAL CONDITIONS 8
STANDARD EXEMPTION 1: MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING 10
STANDARD EXEMPTION 2: REPAIRS 11
STANDARD EXEMPTION 3: PAINTING 13
STANDARD EXEMPTION 4: EXCAVATION 15
STANDARD EXEMPTION 5: RESTORATION 17
STANDARD EXEMPTION 6: DEVELOPMENT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OR DIRECTOR-GENERAL 18
STANDARD EXEMPTION 7: MINOR ACTIVITIES WITH LITTLE OR NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE 19
STANDARD EXEMPTION 8: NON-SIGNIFICANT FABRIC 20
STANDARD EXEMPTION 9: CHANGE OF USE 21
STANDARD EXEMPTION 10: NEW BUILDINGS 22
STANDARD EXEMPTION 11: TEMPORARY STRUCTURES 23
STANDARD EXEMPTION 12: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE 24
STANDARD EXEMPTION 13: SIGNAGE 26
STANDARD EXEMPTION 14: BURIAL SITES AND CEMETERIES 28
STANDARD EXEMPTION 15: COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS AND ORDERS 29
STANDARD EXEMPTION 16: SAFETY AND SECURITY 30
STANDARD EXEMPTION 17: MOVABLE HERITAGE ITEMS 31
INTRODUCTION

In NSW important items of our environmental heritage are listed on the State Heritage Register. Any changes to those items should respect and retain those qualities and characteristics that make the heritage place special.

Any major works proposed for State Heritage Register items therefore need to be assessed and approved by the Heritage Council to ensure that the heritage significance of the item will not be adversely affected.

However, the assessment process can waste the time and resources of both the owner and the Heritage Council if the works are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place. The Heritage Act allows the Minister for Planning, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council, to grant exemptions for certain activities which would otherwise require approval under the NSW Heritage Act.

There are two types of exemptions which can apply to a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register:

1. **standard exemptions** for all items on the State Heritage Register. Typical activities that are exempted include building maintenance, minor repairs, alterations to certain interiors or areas and change of use.

2. **site specific exemptions** for a particular heritage item can be approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council.

These guidelines have been prepared to inform owners and managers of heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register about the standard exemptions. They also explain how to develop site specific exemptions for a heritage item.

The State Heritage Register

Heritage places and items of particular importance to the people of New South Wales are listed on the State Heritage Register. The Register was created in April 1999 by amendments to the Heritage Act 1977.

The key to listing on the State Heritage Register is the level of significance. Only those heritage items which are of state significance in NSW are listed on the State Heritage Register.

To check whether an item is listed on the register, check the online heritage database on the homepage of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning:


This online database lists all statutorily protected items in NSW. It may be accessed from the homepage, via the Listings tab, then Heritage databases.
WHY HAVE STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?

The standard exemptions apply to all items listed on the State Heritage Register. These exemptions came into force on 5 September, 2008. They replace all previous standard exemptions.

The current exemptions replace those gazetted on 4 April 2006 and as amended 28 April 2006. They relate to a broad range of minor development and will result in a more streamlined approval process.

The purpose of the standard exemptions is to clarify for owners, the Heritage Branch and local councils what kind of maintenance and minor works can be undertaken without needing Heritage Council approval. This ensures that owners are not required to make unnecessary applications for minor maintenance and repair.

The Heritage Council has prepared guidelines to help owners and managers to interpret and apply the standard exemptions. Those guidelines were first published in 2004 and have been incorporated into this document.

HOW WILL EXEMPTIONS ALREADY IN PLACE BE AFFECTED BY THE NEW STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?

1. **Standard Exemptions**: The new standard exemptions replace all existing standard exemptions.

2. **Site Specific Exemptions**: Some heritage items have site specific exemptions for works other than those in the standard list. Site specific exemptions will continue to remain in force.

WHAT OTHER APPROVALS ARE NECESSARY TO DO WORK ON A HERITAGE ITEM?

The exemptions only reduce the need to obtain approval from the Heritage Council, under section 60 of the Heritage Act, to carry out works to a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register. You should check with your local council for information on additional development and building approvals, and with the Heritage Branch for other approvals which may be required under the Heritage Act, such as an Excavation Permit.
HOW TO RELATE THE STANDARD EXEMPTION CLAUSES TO YOUR HERITAGE ITEM

The standard exemption clauses can be grouped under two headings:

- maintenance and repairs;
- alterations.

Clauses have been kept as concise as possible to avoid ambiguities. The terminology used is consistent with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Australia ICOMOS is the Australian Chapter of International Council on Monuments and Sites, a UNESCO-affiliated international organisation of conservation specialists. The Burra Charter is a nationally accepted standard for assessing and managing change to heritage items.

Before you develop firm proposals for changes to the heritage item, take the following actions:

1. Check the boundaries of the item to which the State Heritage Register listing applies;
2. Check the exemptions which apply to your heritage item;
3. Read these explanatory notes to ensure that the work you propose is exempted, and check if prior Heritage Council notification and endorsement is required before the works are commenced;
4. If the work is not exempted, apply to the Heritage Council for approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act;
5. Check with the local council concerning other approvals that may be required;
6. Check with the Heritage Branch if the work you propose involves the disturbance of relics more than 50 years old.
SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS

HERITAGE ACT, 1977

NOTICE OF ORDER UNDER SECTION 57(2) OF THE HERITAGE ACT, 1977

I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:

1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and

2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.

FRANK SARTOR
Minister for Planning
Sydney, 11 July 2008
SCHEDULE OF EXEMPTIONS TO SUBSECTION 57(1) OF THE

HERITAGE ACT 1977

MADE UNDER SUBSECTION 57(2)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. These general conditions apply to all of the following Exemptions.


3. The following Standard Exemptions do not apply to anything affecting objects, places, items or sites of heritage significance to Aboriginal people or which affect traditional access by Aboriginal people.

4. The Director, and Managers employed by the Heritage Branch,- Department of Planning; the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services, employed by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority; the Executive Director Culture & Heritage employed by the Department of Environment and Climate Change and the General Manager, Sustainability employed by the Sydney Water Corporation may perform any of the functions of the Director-General of the Department of Planning (Director-General) under these exemptions.

The authorisation to the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is satisfied, must not be carried out by the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services.

The authorisation to the Executive Director Culture & Heritage of the Department of Environment and Climate Change is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is satisfied, must not be carried out by the Executive Director Culture & Heritage.

The authorisation to the General Manager, Sustainability employed by the Sydney Water Corporation is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is
satisfied, must not be carried out by the General Manager, Sustainability.

5. In these Exemptions, words shall be given the same meaning as in the Heritage Act 1977 (“the Act”) unless the contrary intention appears from the context of the exemption.

6. Anything done pursuant to the following Exemptions must be specified, supervised and carried out by people with knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the work.

Guidelines

In addition to the above guidelines listed in paragraph two, the Heritage Council adopted further guidelines on 7 April 2004 (revised 2009) for use in interpreting and applying the standard exemptions.

If it is unclear whether proposed development satisfies the requirements of these exemptions, an application will be required under section 60 of the Heritage Act.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 1: MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

1. The following maintenance and cleaning does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

   (a) the maintenance of an item to retain its condition or operation without the removal of or damage to the existing fabric or the introduction of new materials;

   (b) cleaning including the removal of surface deposits, organic growths or graffiti by the use of low pressure water (less than 100 psi at the surface being cleaned) and neutral detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing.

NOTE 1: Traditional finishes such as oils and waxes must continue to be used for timber surfaces rather than modern alternative protective coatings such as polyurethane or acrylic which may seal the surface and can cause damage.

NOTE 2: Surface patina which has developed on the fabric may be an important part of the item's significance and if so needs to be preserved during maintenance and cleaning.

Guidelines

Maintenance is distinguished from repairs, restoration and reconstruction as it does not involve the removal of or damage to existing fabric or the introduction of new materials. It is a continuing process of protective care. Typical maintenance activity includes:

- the removal of vegetation and litter from gutters and drainage systems;
- resecuring and tightening fixings of loose elements of building fabric;
- lubricating equipment and services which have moving parts;
- the application of protective coatings such as limewash, polish, oils and waxes to surfaces which have previously had such coatings applied; and
- cleaning by the removal of surface deposits using methods other than aggressive mechanical or chemical techniques such as high pressure, high temperature or strong solvents which may affect the substrate.

This standard exemption applies to the maintenance of all types of heritage items including buildings, works, landscapes, cemeteries and movable heritage. Reference should be made to other relevant standard exemptions (#12, 14 and 17) for particular types of items.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 2: REPAIRS

1. 1. Repair to an item which is of the type described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

(a) the replacement of services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring and fire services that uses existing service routes, cavities or voids or replaces existing surface mounted services and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric;

(b) the repair (such as refixing and patching) or the replacement of missing, damaged or deteriorated fabric that is beyond further maintenance, which matches the existing fabric in appearance, material and method of affixing and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric.

NOTE 1: Repairs must be based on the principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element. Therefore replacement must only occur as a last resort where the major part of an element has decayed beyond further maintenance.

NOTE 2: Any new materials used for repair must not exacerbate the decay of existing fabric due to chemical incompatibility, obscure existing fabric or limit access to existing fabric for future maintenance.

NOTE 3: Repair must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing detailing, such as vents, capping, chimneys, carving, decoration or glazing.

Guidelines

This standard exemption is not intended to allow the cumulative replacement of large amounts or a high proportion of the fabric of an item. If replacement of large amounts of fabric is necessary, an application will be required to be submitted under s. 60 of the Heritage Act. If there is uncertainty about whether the proposed extent of repair is exempt from approval, advice should be sought from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

Repairs should have detailed specifications and carried out by licensed tradespeople with experience in the conservation of heritage buildings. It is essential that the composition of elements of the fabric such renders, mortars, timber species and metal types remain the same to assist with matching appearance and avoiding chemical incompatibility.

Repair may involve reconstruction which means returning an item to a known earlier state. This may involve the use of new or recycled materials.
Reconstruction must satisfy a four-part test to qualify for exemption from approval:

1. The nature of the earlier state being reconstructed must be known. Where there is conjecture about the earlier state of the fabric or where it is proposed to change the appearance, material or method of fixing of the fabric an application under s.60 of the Heritage Act will be required.

2. The replacement fabric must be matching in appearance and method of fixing. The use of salvaged or recycled fabric can be a valuable resource in matching appearance in preference to the use of new fabric which may appear obtrusive. However the damage to other heritage buildings by the salvaging of fabric for reuse is unacceptable. Salvaged materials must be judiciously sourced so as not to encourage secondary damage to other heritage resources. The use of artificial ageing techniques to assist the matching of new with original fabric is only advocated where there is an obtrusive mismatch of materials which negatively impacts on the heritage significance of the item. Ideally, new and original fabric should be subtly discernable on close examination to assist interpretation of the history of change to the building.

3. The fabric being replaced must be beyond further maintenance. The replacement of fabric may only occur where fabric is missing or it is so damaged or deteriorated that it is beyond further maintenance. In many cases the judgement about the level of deterioration and the effectiveness of further maintenance will require the advice of a person who is suitably experienced in similar heritage conservation projects. If it is unclear that the fabric is beyond further maintenance, its replacement will require the submission of an application under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.

4. Significant fabric must not be damaged or removed. In all cases of repair, the damage or removal of significant fabric is not permitted without approval. Significant fabric is that which contributes to the heritage significance of the item. The identification of the level of significance of fabric will usually require the advice of a person who is suitably experienced in similar heritage conservation projects. The damage or removal of significant fabric will require the submission of an application under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.

New material used in repairs should where possible be date stamped in a location which is not conspicuous but is legible on close examination. Archival recording of removed and replacement fabric is advocated and should be used in interpretive displays where practicable.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 3: PAINTING

1. Painting does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act if the painting:

   (a) does not involve the disturbance or removal of earlier paint layers other than that which has failed by chalking, flaking, peeling or blistering;

   (b) involves over-coating with an appropriate surface as an isolating layer to provide a means of protection for significant earlier layers or to provide a stable basis for repainting; and

   (c) employs the same colour scheme and paint type as an earlier scheme if they are appropriate to the substrate and do not endanger the survival of earlier paint layers.

2. Painting which employs a different colour scheme and paint type from an earlier scheme does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that:

   (a) the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed colour scheme, paint type, details of surface preparation and paint removal will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item; and

   (b) the person proposing to undertake the painting has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied.

3. A person proposing to undertake repainting of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed colour scheme, paint type, details of surface preparation and paint removal involved in the repainting. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

NOTE: Preference should be given to the re-establishment of historically significant paint schemes of the item that are appropriate to the significance of the building.

Guidelines

Painting of surfaces which have not previously been painted such as face brickwork, stone, concrete or galvanised iron is likely to adversely affect the heritage significance of the item and is not exempt from approval under this standard exemption. Likewise, the stripping of paint coatings which were intended to be protective may expose the substrate to damage and cause the loss of the historical record and significance of the building. In cases where surface preparation has revealed significant historic paint layers, repainting should facilitate the interpretation of the evolution of the building by displaying appropriately located sample patches of historic paint schemes. This
information should also be examined if it is proposed to recreate earlier finishes or paint schemes.

Paint removal of failed layers to achieve a stable base for repainting is exempt from approval but intervention should be minimised to avoid the loss of the significant historical record. Where old paint layers are sound they should be left undisturbed. The removal of paint with a high content of lead or other hazardous materials requires considerable care and use of experienced tradespeople as its disturbance can create health hazards. If the removal of such paint layers will adversely affect the heritage significance of the item, an application will be required under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Reference should be made to The Maintenance Series, NSW Heritage Branch, particularly Information Sheets 6.2 Removing Paint from Old Buildings, 7.2 Paint Finishes and 7.3 Basic Limewash which are available online at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 4: EXCAVATION

1. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a), (b) or (c) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the excavation or disturbance of land has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied that:

   (a) an archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or

   (b) the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them; or

   (c) a statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.

2. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

   (a) the excavation or disturbance of land is for the purpose of exposing underground utility services infrastructure which occurs within an existing service trench and will not affect any other relics;

   (b) the excavation or disturbance of land is to carry out inspections or emergency maintenance or repair on underground utility services and due care is taken to avoid effects on any other relics;

   (c) the excavation or disturbance of land is to maintain, repair, or replace underground utility services to buildings which will not affect any other relics;

   (d) the excavation or disturbance of land is to maintain or repair the foundations of an existing building which will not affect any associated relics;

   (e) the excavation or disturbance of land is to expose survey marks for use in conducting a land survey.

3. A person proposing to excavate or disturb land in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed excavation or disturbance of land and set out why it satisfies the criteria set out in paragraph 1. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 (a), (b) or (c) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.
NOTE 1: Any excavation with the potential to affect Aboriginal objects must be referred to the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

NOTE 2: If any Aboriginal objects are discovered on the site, excavation or disturbance is to cease and the Department of Environment and Climate Change is to be informed in accordance with section 91 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

NOTE 3: This exemption does not allow the removal of State significant relics.

NOTE 4: Where substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment, zoning plan, management plan or statement required by this exemption, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

NOTE 5: Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics which are likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites or archaeological resources.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 5: RESTORATION

1. Restoration of an item by returning significant fabric to a known earlier location without the introduction of new material does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

2. The following restoration does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the restoration has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

   (a) the restoration of an item without the introduction of new material (except for fixings) to reveal a known earlier configuration by removing accretions or reassembling existing components which does not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item.

3. A person proposing to undertake restoration of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and set out why there is a need for restoration to be undertaken and the proposed material and method of restoration. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

Restoration in accordance with clause 1 of this standard exemption does not involve the removal of fabric and only relates to the return of fabric which has been removed to storage or has been dislodged from its original location.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 6: DEVELOPMENT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OR DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1. Minor development specifically identified as exempt development which does not materially impact on heritage significance, by a conservation policy or strategy within a conservation management plan which has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW or by a conservation management strategy endorsed by the Director-General does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed development. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

This standard exemption does not exempt development that is consistent with a conservation policy or strategy contained in an endorsed conservation management plan or interim conservation management strategy other than development that is specifically identified as exempt development in that conservation plan or strategy.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 7: MINOR ACTIVITIES WITH LITTLE OR NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

1. Anything which in the opinion of the Director-General is of a minor nature and will have little or no adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed activity. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed activity meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

This standard exemption has the potential to relate to a wide range of minor development. In determining whether a proposed development is minor the Director may have regard to the context of the particular heritage item such as its size and setting. For instance a development may be considered to be minor in the context of Prospect Reservoir’s 1200ha curtilage whereas a similar proposal affecting an item on a smaller site may not be considered to be minor.

In order to assess whether a proposal has an adverse affect on heritage significance it is necessary to submit a clear and concise statement of the item’s heritage significance and an assessment of whether a proposal impacts on that significance.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 8: NON-SIGNIFICANT FABRIC

1. The following development does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the development has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

   (a) the alteration of a building involving the construction or installation of new fabric or services or the removal of building fabric which will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item.

2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed development. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

In order to assess the level of significance of fabric it is necessary to submit a clear and concise statement of the item’s heritage significance and to grade the fabric of the place in accordance with its association with or impact on that significance. It may not always be concluded that more recent fabric is of less or no heritage significance.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 9: CHANGE OF USE

1. The change of use of an item or its curtilage or the commencement of an additional or temporary use does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the change of use has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

   (a) the use does not involve the alteration of the fabric, layout or setting of the item or the carrying out of development other than that permitted by other standard or site specific exemptions; and

   (b) the use does not involve the cessation of the primary use for which the building was erected, a later significant use or the loss of significant associations with the item by current users;

2. A person proposing to change the use of an item or its curtilage or to commence an additional or temporary use of an item or its curtilage in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the changes proposed. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) and (b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

For the purposes of this standard exemption any change of use which is inconsistent with specific conditions of any previous approval or consent such as hours of operation or nature of conduct of an activity requires approval under section 57(1) or the modification of an approval under section 65A of the Heritage Act.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 10: NEW BUILDINGS

1. Subdivision under the Strata Scheme (Freehold Development) Act or Strata Scheme (Leasehold Development) Act of the interior of a building that has been constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register or the publication of an interim heritage order in the Gazette which applies to the land does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

2. Alteration to the interior of a building which has been constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register or the publication of an interim heritage order in the Gazette which applies to the land does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

Guidelines

Subdivision to which clause 1 of this standard exemption applies must not subdivide the curtilage of the exterior of a building other than approved car spaces. A strata plan which otherwise proposes the subdivision of the curtilage of a heritage item requires approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act.

For the purposes of clause 2 of this standard exemption, alterations to the interior of a building:

- do not include internal alterations to additions to buildings which existed prior to the listing of the site on the State Heritage Register or publication of the interim heritage order;

- must not affect the external appearance of the building such as by balcony enclosure or window screening; and

- must not be inconsistent with any specific conditions of a previous approval.

Such alterations require approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 11: TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

1. The erection of temporary structures does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) have been met and the person proposing to erect the structure has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

   (a) the structure will be erected within and used for a maximum period of 4 weeks after which it will be removed within a period of 2 days and not erected again within a period of 6 months; and

   (b) the structure is not to be located where it could damage or endanger significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage or obstruct significant views of and from heritage items.

2. A person proposing to erect a structure of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and set out the nature of the structure, the use for the structure and how long it will remain in place and the next occasion on which it is anticipated that the structure will be erected. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

The cumulative impact of the multiple use of this standard exemption will be considered by the Director in the assessment of the simultaneous construction of a number of temporary structures or a succession of temporary structures which may have a prolonged adverse impact on heritage significance of the item.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 12: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

1. Landscape maintenance which is of the type described below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

   (a) weeding, watering, mowing, top-dressing, pest control and fertilizing necessary for the continued health of plants, without damage or major alterations to layout, contours, plant species or other significant landscape features;

   (b) pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material), not exceeding 10% of the canopy of a tree within a period of 2 years;

   (c) pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material) between 10% and 30% of the canopy of a tree within a period of 2 years;

   (d) removal of dead or dying trees which are to be replaced by trees of the same species in the same location; or

   (e) tree surgery by a qualified arborist, horticulturist or tree surgeon necessary for the health of those plants.

2. A person proposing to undertake landscape maintenance in the manner described in paragraph 1(b) 1(c) or 1(d) must write to the Director-General and describe the maintenance proposed and provide certification by a qualified or experienced arborist, horticulturist or tree surgeon that the maintenance is necessary for the tree’s health or for public safety. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed maintenance meets these criteria, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

NOTE 1: In relation to cemeteries, landscape features include monuments, grave markers, grave surrounds, fencing, path edging and the like.

NOTE 2: Other standard exemptions may apply to landscape maintenance such as #4 Excavation and #6 Development endorsed by the Heritage Council; and #7 Minor works with no adverse heritage impact.
Guidelines

Landscape features and gardens can be of heritage significance in their own right. They are often vital to the curtilage of a heritage item and fundamental to the setting of other (eg; built or archaeological) heritage items and important to the appreciation of their heritage significance. Landscape setting is by its nature evolving and often requires more regular maintenance than other elements of heritage fabric. Horticultural advice may be required to ensure a regime of maintenance appropriate to the retention of the heritage significance of a place.

General advice about landscape maintenance is provided by The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide Information Sheet 9.1 Heritage Gardens and Grounds, printed versions available from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 13: SIGNAGE

1. The erection of signage which is of the types described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

   (a) temporary signage which is located behind or on the glass surface of a shop window which is not internally illuminated or flashing and is to be removed within eight weeks; or

   (b) a real estate sign indicating that the place is for auction, sale or letting and related particulars and which is removed within 10 days of the sale or letting of the place;

2. The erection of signage which is of the types described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) respectively have been met and the person proposing to erect it has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

   (a) the erection of non-illuminated signage for the sole purpose of providing information to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the item and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage or obstruct significant views of and from heritage items; or

   (b) signage which is in the form of a flag or banner associated with a building used for a purpose which requires such form of promotion such as a theatre or gallery, which is displayed for a maximum period of eight weeks and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage;

3. A person proposing to erect signage of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and describe the nature and purpose of the advertising or signage. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a) or 2(b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

4. Signage of the kind described in paragraphs 1 and 2 must:

   (a) not conceal or involve the removal of signage which has an integral relationship with the significance of the item;

   (b) be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage significant fabric of the item;

   (c) be able to be later removed without causing damage to the significant fabric of the item; and

   (d) reuse existing fixing points or insert fixings within existing joints without damage to adjacent masonry.
Guidelines

In addition to the requirements of clause 4 of the standard exemptions, signage may be controlled by development control plans or signage policies prepared by the relevant local council. The operation of the standard exemptions do not affect the requirements for consent by local councils or the need to satisfy any signage policies which may have been adopted by them.

Additional forms of signage not addressed by this standard exemption may not require approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act if they satisfy the requirements of other standard exemptions such as Standard Exemption 7 (Minor Activities with no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance) or Standard Exemption 8 (Non-significant Fabric).

Signage in accordance with clause 2(a) of the standard exemption for the purpose of assisting the interpretation of heritage significance:

- requires approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act if additional information is provided which is unrelated to heritage interpretation such as commercial promotion or sponsorship; and

- must be in accordance with Interpreting Heritage Places and Items published by the Heritage Council and available online.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 14: BURIAL SITES AND CEMETERIES

1. Development on land within a burial site or cemetery which is of the type described in (a), (b) or (c) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

   (a) the creation of a new grave;
   (b) the erection of monuments or grave markers in a place of consistent character, including materials, size and form, which will not be in conflict with the character of the place; or
   (c) an excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of carrying out conservation or repair of monuments or grave markers;

   provided that there will be no disturbance to human remains, to relics in the form of grave goods, associated landscape features or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance.

2. A person proposing to carry out development in the manner described in paragraph 1(b) or (c) must write to the Director-General and describe the development proposed. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

3. This exemption does not apply to the erection of above-ground chambers, columbaria or vaults, or the designation of additional areas to be used as a burial place.

NOTE 1: Other standard exemptions apply to the maintenance, cleaning and repair of burial sites and cemeteries.

Guidelines

In addition to burial remains and artefacts, above ground cemetery elements may include headstones, footstones and other burial markers or monuments and associated elements such as grave kerbing, iron grave railings, grave furniture, enclosures and plantings. It is important that cemeteries listed on the State Heritage Register have a conservation policy or conservation management plan endorsed by the Heritage Council and that it records the history and significant fabric of the place with policies for conservation, relocation and the erection of new monuments and grave markers.

Additional advice about the management of heritage cemeteries is provided in:

- Cemeteries: Guidelines for their Care and Conservation, Heritage Council of NSW and Department of Planning, 1992;
- Skeletal Remains, NSW Heritage Council, 1998;
- Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2002.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 15: COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS AND ORDERS

1. Development which is required for the purpose of compliance with the minimum standards set out in Part 3 of the Heritage Regulation 1999 or an order issued under either:

   (a) section 120 of the Heritage Act 1977 regarding minimum standards of maintenance and repair; or

   (b) section 121S of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 regarding an order which is consistent with a submission by the Heritage Council under subsection 121S(6) of that Act;

   does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

Guidelines

This standard exemption is intended to facilitate and expedite compliance with orders and minimum standards of maintenance and repair.

The Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair replaced the “wilful neglect” provisions of the Heritage Act in 1999. The minimum standards are contained in Part 3 of the Heritage Regulation 2005 and are reproduced in the Heritage Information Series published by the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The minimum standards only apply to items listed on the State Heritage Register and relate to:

- weather protection;
- fire prevention and protection;
- security; and
- essential maintenance and repair to prevent serious or irreparable damage.

Maintenance and repair which exceed the minimum standards in the Regulation may be exempt from approval under other standard exemptions (refer to #1 and #2).

Orders under s.121S(6) of the EP&A Act are those given by a council or other consent authority in relation to an item listed on the State Heritage Register, land to which an interim heritage order applies or a heritage item listed under an environmental planning instrument. Orders must not be given in relation to items listed on the State Heritage Register or land to which an interim heritage order relates unless the consent authority has given notice of it to the Heritage Council and considered any submission made by it.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 16: SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. The following development does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) or (b) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the development has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

   (a) the erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the item including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage; or

   (b) development, including emergency stabilisation, necessary to secure safety where a building or work or part of a building or work has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and poses a safety risk to its users or the public.

2. A person proposing to undertake development of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the development and, if it is of the kind set out in 1(b), provide certification from a structural engineer having experience with heritage items confirming the necessity for the development with regard to the criteria set out in 1(b) and any adverse impact on significant fabric. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) or (b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

Development exempt under this standard exemption must be for the temporary or emergency securing of safety for users or the public. Permanent upgrading of site or building security may be exempt under other standard exemptions such as #7 (Minor Activities with little or no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance) or #8 (Non-significant Fabric). Development described in 1(b) of this exemption is intended to apply in circumstances where there has been damage caused by a sudden change in circumstances of the building such as a catastrophic event, rather than safety risks which may arise from ongoing neglect of maintenance.

Emergency maintenance and repairs such as required following a storm event may be exempt under other standard exemptions such as #1 (Maintenance and Cleaning) and #2 (Repairs). More intrusive means of upgrading security which may damage significant fabric will require the submission of an application under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Development in accordance with this exemption must be undertaken with minimal intervention to significant fabric.
STANDARD EXEMPTION 17: MOVABLE HERITAGE ITEMS

1. The temporary relocation of movable heritage items, including contents, fixtures and objects, to ensure their security, maintenance and preservation, for conservation or exhibition, to ensure health or safety, the need for a controlled environment for those heritage items, or to protect the place, and which are to be returned to their present location within six months, does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

2. A person proposing to relocate a movable heritage item as set out in paragraph 1 must advise the Director-General in writing of the proposed location and the reasons for its relocation. If the Director-General is satisfied that the temporary relocation meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

Movable heritage items or objects which are listed on the State Heritage Register must be specifically referred to in the gazetted listing. Unless specifically listed, the movable content of buildings such as furniture, paintings and other decoration is not movable heritage for the purposes of the Heritage Act which triggers approval requirements to “move, damage or destroy it”.

The permanent relocation of an item of movable heritage such as listed ships or railway rolling stock will require the submission of an application under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Additional advice regarding movable heritage is provided by:

- Objects in Their Place: An Introduction to Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council, 1999; and

END
Appendix 4

Source: Allied Work Council 23rd December 1943 SP857/6
ENGINE ROOM ENTRANCE
1 1st deep deck switch 240 Volt
1 iron clad switch
1 wall glass fitting complete
1 iron clad power point
1 fuse box & keys
1 9" brass cock
Deep in tunnel at entrance.

BAIL ROOM
1 Union brass padlock with 6 keys
1 wall glass fittings complete
1 iron clad switch

NO. 1 SUMP WET AREA
Shallow sink drain from tunnel entrance to be constructed.

ANTENNA ROOM
1 iron clad switch
1 wall glass fitting complete
1 Union brass padlock with 4 keys
200 bench with shelves under, 20" wide
20" lin of shelving over, 24" x 15"
Entrance to artillery store water leaking over door.
Pipes have been provided. Both sides of doorway will be very damp.

DRY AREA
4 iron clad switches
1 wall glass fitting complete
2 hat and coat hooks

SUMP DECK WET AREA
4 double decker bunks (since been removed)
1 single bunk
1 wall glass fitting complete
1 iron clad 2-way switch
1 iron clad power point
1 Union padlock brass with 2 keys
Signs of damp at entrance door.

MAGAZINE
3 E.M. points complete
1/36' shell rack 2 tier
1/16' shell rack 4 tier
1 Union padlock brass 2 keys
No ventilation, air damp.

GUN ROOM
1 Union padlock brass 2/keys
3 E.M. points complete
Floor below level of tunnel approx 3' lower
Damp patch in wall.
LATCH
Wall glass fittings complete
Sanitary service complete
1 1/2" bibcock

PLANTING ROOM
ENTRANCE
1. Iron clad switch
1. Hassey lock & keys

ENTRANCE PASSAGE
1. Bulkhead fitting complete

PERSONNEL SHOWER
1. Iron clad switch
1. Wall glass complete
1. Iron clad power point
Lock to be handed over.

MEDICAL STORE
1. Union padlock brass & keys
1. Wall glass fitting
1. Iron clad switch
1. Iron clad power point complete
3. Cupboards, two door, 6' x 4' x 3' w/8 shelves

PLANTING ROOM
1. Hassey lock w/2 keys
1. Iron clad double switch
1. Iron clad switch
2. Iron clad power points
4. E.L. prints

TELEPHONEIST ROOM
1. Switch iron clad
1. Wall glass fitting complete
1. Rim lock key

STORE ROOM
1. Switch iron clad
1. Wall glass fitting complete
1. Rim lock key

ENTRANCE FROM NO. 3 TUNNEL TO PLANTING ROOM
2. Iron clad switches
1. Bulkhead fitting complete
1. Iron clad double pole switch
1. Remote motor control switch 30 amp.

GRoUNDS
9/4" Hose decks

NO. 1 SECTION POST
1. Bulkhead fitting complete
1. Iron clad switch
1. Iron clad power point
1. Desk light
1. Desk 4' x 2' with shelf under
2. Desk chair
1. Iron clad pole switch 15 amp 140 volt
2. Double decker bunk
1. Yale lock & keys (missing)
DISTRIBUTION STATION AND COMMAND POST

1. Main lock 4 keys
2. Iron clad switch
3. Bulkhead lights complete
4. Iron clad power points
5. Desk 20" x 14" shelf under & 2 desk lights
6. Desk chairs complete on platform

E.G.
1. Main lock w/3 keys
2. Bulkhead fitting complete
3. Iron clad switch
4. Iron clad power points
5. Desk lamps
6. Desks 15" x 6" with shelf under
7. Desk chairs
8. Control switch double pole 10 amp 240 volts

SECTION POINT IN 9.8
1. Iron clad switch
2. Bulkhead fitting complete
3. Iron clad power points complete
4. Double tier bunks
5. Control switch double pole 10 amp 240 volts

CASK ENGINE ROOM NO. 5
1. Hussy lock 2 keys
2. Bench, 2 cupboards, 1 shelf under

ROLLS ROOM NO. 6
1. Hussy lock 2 keys
2. Bench, 2 cupboards, 1 shelf under

S.L. ENTRANCE NO. 5
1. Union padlock brass 2 keys

ENGINE ROOM NO. 4
1. Light points
2. Iron clad switch
3. Iron clad power point
4. Hussy lock 2 keys
5. Bench 5' x 10" x 3'2" high
6. Doors with shelf under

Floor has been left in rough state by Allied Works Council

ENGINE ROOM & ENTRANCE
Floors of Nos. 4 & 6 to be rendered.
Hill 60 Reserve Port Kembla, NSW

Community Engagement Report

Prepared for Wollongong City Council

Co – funded by

The NSW Government’s Public Reserves Management Fund Program

and Wollongong City Council

4 August 2015
Document control

Project no.: 2220
Project client: Wollongong City Council
Project office: Illawarra
Document description: Community Consultation Report
Project Director: Jamie Reeves
Project Manager: Renée Regal
Authors: Renée Regal
Internal review: Cameron Harvey
Document status: Final
Local Government Area: Wollongong

Document revision status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Revision number</th>
<th>Internal review</th>
<th>Date issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renée Regal</td>
<td>Final Draft Rev2</td>
<td>Cameron Harvey</td>
<td>13/1/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renée Regal</td>
<td>Final Rev0 for exhibition</td>
<td>Cameron Harvey</td>
<td>29/06/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renée Regal</td>
<td>Final Rev1</td>
<td>None required</td>
<td>04/08/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Niche Environment and Heritage, 2015

Copyright protects this publication. Except for purposes permitted by the Australian Copyright Act 1968, reproduction, adaptation, electronic storage, and communication to the public is prohibited without prior written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to Niche Environment and Heritage, PO Box 2443, Parramatta NSW 1750, Australia, email: info@niche-eh.com.

Any third party material, including images, contained in this publication remains the property of the specified copyright owner unless otherwise indicated, and is used subject to their licensing conditions.

Cover photograph: Eastern view of Hill 60, facing MM Beach. Source Niche Environment and Heritage
Executive summary

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wollongong City Council to complete a review and update of the existing Conservation Management Plan for Hill 60 Reserve, Port Kembla, NSW prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2000 (Dallas 2000). As part of this process Niche was commissioned to engage community stakeholders to inform the development of a supplementary report to update the existing report as it has been fourteen years since it was commissioned. This report presents the results of the community stakeholder process and will be used by Wollongong City Council as a background document to inform in the future development of a Concept Landscape Master Plan for the Hill 60 Reserve.

Outcomes of community consultation

During the engagement process, the community expressed a variety of expectations and their desires regarding the future development of a Concept Landscape Master Plan for the Hill 60 Reserve. These are summarised as follows:

- Keep the subject area green
- Consider upgrades to the current lookout and make it safer for the public to access.
- Investigate reopening the tunnels; if the tunnels could not be reopened then permanent closure needs to be looked into.
- Look into building a small café or restaurant on the hill. If this is not viable perhaps look at getting a coffee van or ice cream truck to attend the site.
- Look at putting in a more permanent walking track; that is kept clear of vegetation and trip hazards.
- The RSL would like to see a place set aside for their war memorial and cannon within the Hill 60 precinct.
- Trim the vegetation that is quite overgrown at the Hill 60 lookout.
- Put in place a formal agreement between the hang gliders/paragliders and Wollongong City Council for use of the hill for the purposes of recreational gliding.
- Look into putting some more seating and tables along MM Beach so visitors can enjoy the view.
- Trim the vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach.
- Upgrade the access to Fishermans Beach.
- Information sign board/s and public artwork addressing the history of the area and local flora and fauna. Installations may also incorporate photographs.

Conclusions

To develop a draft Concept Landscape Master Plan Wollongong City Council should use this community engagement document in conjunction with Niche (2015) Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan Supplementary Report which highlights the appropriate statutory requirements should council choose to implement any of the suggested changes to the Hill 60 Reserve.

Community consultation should be pursued in the master plan development process.
# Table of Contents

Executive summary .................................................................................................................................................. ii

1. Introduction ......................................................................................................................................................... 1
  1.1 Context .......................................................................................................................................................... 1
  1.2 Location ....................................................................................................................................................... 1
  1.3 Project aims .................................................................................................................................................. 4
  1.4 Policies and guidelines used during the consultation process ................................................................. 4
  1.5 Assumptions and limitations of the consultation process ............................................................................ 4
  1.6 Hill 60 stakeholders ...................................................................................................................................... 4
  1.7 Stakeholder meetings ..................................................................................................................................... 5
  1.8 Aboriginal community consultation .............................................................................................................. 8
  1.9 The registered stakeholder consultation process .......................................................................................... 9

2. Consultation methodology ................................................................................................................................... 11
  2.10 The registered stakeholder consultation process ........................................................................................ 11

3. Results .................................................................................................................................................................. 11
  3.1 Introduction ................................................................................................................................................... 11
  3.2 Key outcomes ............................................................................................................................................... 13
  Tunnels .................................................................................................................................................................. 13
  Commercial Opportunities ...................................................................................................................................... 14
  Walking trails and interpretive signage ............................................................................................................... 14
  Park infrastructure .................................................................................................................................................. 15
  Vegetation ............................................................................................................................................................... 15
  Recreation .............................................................................................................................................................. 16
  3.3 Conclusion ..................................................................................................................................................... 16

References ............................................................................................................................................................... 18

Appendix A: Aboriginal Community Consultation ............................................................................................. 19

Appendix B: Aboriginal community consultation documentation ........................................................................... 28

Appendix C: Hill 60 and Port Kembla Community Consultation ........................................................................... 29

Appendix D- Consultation documentation in date order ...................................................................................... 52

List of Figures

Figure 1 Subject area within a regional context. Source: Niche Environment and Heritage and Wollongong City Council .......................................................................................................................................... 2
Figure 2 Subject Area. Source: Niche Environment and Heritage and Wollongong City Council .......................... 3

Figure 3 Subject area community consultation ideas for the future. Source: Niche Environment and Heritage and Wollongong City Council ........................................................................................................... 17

List of Plates
Plate 1 Current steel doors welded to the western entrance to the tunnels. ......................................................... 13
Plate 2 Current steel doors welded to the eastern entrance of the tunnels. Currently open and easily accessible by the public ...................................................................................................................... 13
Plate 3 General photograph at the end of one of the tunnels, that the public can currently access as the gates are open that have a view of the ocean, that has been suggested as a location for a café or canteen. ......................................................................................................................... 14
Plate 4 General photograph facing west back into the tunnel from Plate 1 ............................................................. 14
Plate 5 General view of the existing walking trail that starts at the top of Hill 60 .................................................... 15
Plate 6 General photograph of the existing pathway, that is quite overgrown .......................................................... 15
Plate 7 View from current look out on Hill 60, facing north-west. ................................................................. 15
Plate 8 View from current look out on Hill 60, facing west .................................................................................... 15
Plate 9 General photograph of the overgrown vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach ....................... 15
Plate 10 General photograph of the overgrown vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach ..................... 15
Plate 11 General photograph of the current state of the Fishermans Beach access driveway, photograph taken facing west. Source: Niche ......................................................................................... 16
Plate 12 General photograph of the current state of the Fishermans Beach access driveway, photograph taken east towards Fishermans Beach. Source: Niche ............................................................................. 16

List of Tables
Table 1: Community stakeholders involved with the Hill 60 project ................................................................. 5
Table 2: Record of face to face community meetings ................................................................................................. 5
Table 3 Community consultation key outcomes .................................................................................................. 12
1. Introduction

1.1 Context
Wollongong City Council (WCC) received a grant through the NSW Government’s Public Reserves Management Fund Program (PRMFP) towards reviewing the existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) that was developed by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists in 2000. The purpose of that CMP was to provide advice about the management requirements for known cultural resources within the Hill 60 Reserve and to identify any constraints or opportunities regarding the future development of the area. Niche was engaged by WCC to undertake a review and update of the existing CMP; which included engaging with relevant community stakeholders. This report presents the results of the engagement process and identified outcomes.

1.2 Location
The Hill 60 Reserve (‘the subject area’) is located in the suburb of Port Kembla, NSW, is approximately 11 km south east of Wollongong, NSW (Figure 1) and within the WCC Local Government Area. The subject area is an iconic headland that is rich in both Aboriginal and post-contact history. The northern boundary of the subject area is the northern end of MM Beach. Gloucester Boulevard forms the western boundary, excluding the Five Islands Secondary College property. The southern boundary is defined by the Volunteer Coast Guard building. The eastern boundary comprises the Sydney Water-owned water treatment works located on Red Point (Figure 1 and 2). The subject area includes the Hill 60 lookout, assorted former military buildings, Boilers point and Fishermans Beach (Figure 2).
1.3 Project aims
The objectives of the project were to identify management objectives and reserve improvements for the development of a new Concept Landscape Master Plan. The engagement process was undertaken based on:

- The stakeholder engagement process will lead participants to openly and objectively examine and identify the issues, constraints, environmental, historical, recreation and tourism interrelationships, and identify limitations and opportunities for Hill 60.
- The stakeholder engagement process will obtain feedback on the existing Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan.
- The engagement process must create and maintain an environment of trust, so that all individuals and stakeholders contributing are respected, listened to and able to assist each other in reaching a shared consensus on key elements and features deemed to be appropriate for the future of the site.
- The engagement activities will enable creative and realistic ideas and perspectives to be put forward from participants so as to permit Niche to formulate a number of agreed elements and themes documented in the community engagement report which will inform the brief for the development of a Concept Landscape Master Plan for the site.

1.4 Policies and guidelines used during the consultation process
The Aboriginal community consultation process was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water’s † Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. The purpose of using this document was to:

- Establish the requirements for consultation with the registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) associated with the subject area,
- Ensure registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) participated in the community engagement process.
- Determine, at a basic level, the potential impacts to Aboriginal objects and places of any proposals raised during the community engagement process.
- To inform decision-making for any application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). After the development of the Concept Landscape Master Plan. This process has been further outlined in Section 1.9.

1.5 Assumptions and limitations of the consultation process
Repeated attempts were made to engage with all recognised stakeholders, however project timeframes and a lack of response from some identified stakeholders were significant limitations on the outcomes of this project. Details of all attempts at stakeholder engagement have been outlined in Appendix A and Appendix B of this document.

1.6 Hill 60 stakeholders
Many thanks go to the Hill 60 and wider Port Kembla community stakeholders that gave their time; shared their stories and often welcomed the project team into their homes during the community stakeholder process. It was an absolute pleasure to learn more about the multifaceted history of the subject area. Many thanks go also to Mrs Trish Regal- WCC Librarian and Ms Josie Rose for their assistance with the research components of the project.

---

† Currently the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
Initially the stakeholder list was compiled using the previous CMP and stakeholders identified by WCC internal staff. As the process progressed further community stakeholders were identified. All stakeholders have been listed in Table 1.

### Table 1: Community stakeholders involved with the Hill 60 project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Residents</th>
<th>Tourists</th>
<th>Fishermen</th>
<th>Hang gliders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wollongong City Council internal staff</td>
<td>Bushcare</td>
<td>Sydney Water</td>
<td>Volunteer Coast Guard Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td>Destination Wollongong</td>
<td>Local Land Services (formerly Catchment Management Authority)</td>
<td>Illawarra District Weeds Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council</td>
<td>Mr Rueben and Mrs Gwen Brown-Korewal Elouera Jerrungrah Elders Council</td>
<td>Mr James Davis- Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation</td>
<td>Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Paul Cummins- Woronora Plateau Elders Corporation</td>
<td>Registered Aboriginal Parties/Individuals</td>
<td>WCC Aboriginal Reference Group</td>
<td>Wollongong Heritage Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Gary Caines</td>
<td>Battery Park/ Port Kembla Heritage Park</td>
<td>Illawarra Historical Society</td>
<td>Five Islands Secondary College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Public School</td>
<td>St Patricks Parish Primary School</td>
<td>Kemblawarra Public School and Preschool</td>
<td>Denis Rath-Port Kembla Surf Life Saving Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Cricket Club</td>
<td>Port Kembla Soccer Club</td>
<td>Illawarra Shoalhaven Branch of the National Trust</td>
<td>Lord Mayor Gordon Bradbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Chris Connor</td>
<td>Councillor Anne Martin</td>
<td>Councillor Vicki Curran</td>
<td>Councillor Bede Crasnich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Josie Rose</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Brendon Ward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.7 Stakeholder meetings

A number of face to face one hour stakeholder meetings and project open days were held during the project. The methodology of the face to face community consultation is outlined in Section 2 of this document.

The record of stakeholder meetings is outlined in Table 2.

### Table 2: Record of face to face community meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultation Date</th>
<th>Consultation Activity</th>
<th>Stakeholders Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 16 September 2014       | Hill 60 Project inception meeting                                          | WCC Recreation Services Manager  
WCC Environment Planning Manager  
WCC Public Relations Manager  
WCC Strategic Project Officer Heritage  
WCC Recreation Policy and Planning Officer |
|                         |                                                                           | Lord Mayor                                                                             |
| 7–8 October 2014        | Phone calls to Wollongong City councillors to discuss the project and potential councillor engagement | Lord Mayor  
Deputy Mayor |
<p>| 20 October 2014         | Email sent inviting community stakeholders to 1 hour face to face sessions at Wollongong City Council |                                                   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Invited:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 October 2014 9am-3pm</td>
<td>Stakeholder consultation meeting</td>
<td>Sydney Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Destination Wollongong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla RSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla Pollution Committee-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Education- Not attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Land Services- Not attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Voluntary Coast Guard- Not attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bushcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illawarra Weeds Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attended: Wollongong Heritage Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Five Islands Secondary College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla Public School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catholic Parish Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kemblawarra Public School and Preschool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illawarra Shoalhaven Branch of the National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illawarra Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Battery Park Museum/ Port Kembla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Park- Apologies requested an appointment be made at the museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla Surf Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attended: Five Islands Secondary College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla Surf Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014 9am-5pm</td>
<td>Stakeholder consultation meetings continued</td>
<td>Wollongong Heritage Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Five Islands Secondary College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla Public School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catholic Parish Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kemblawarra Public School and Preschool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illawarra Shoalhaven Branch of the National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illawarra Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Battery Park Museum/ Port Kembla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Park- Apologies requested an appointment be made at the museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port Kembla Surf Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014</td>
<td>Community open days begin being advertised on the WCC Facebook and Twitter pages.</td>
<td>Mr Gary Caines- Aboriginal Community Stakeholder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advertised on the Niche LinkedIn page also</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014 1-4pm</td>
<td>Hill 60 Community Consultation Open Day- Wollongong City Council Building Level 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function Room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 November 2014 10 am-1pm</td>
<td>Hill 60 Community Consultation Open Day- Port Kembla Pool Meeting Room</td>
<td>Port Kembla RSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 November 2014 5pm</td>
<td>Hill 60 project presentation to the WCC Heritage Advisory committee.</td>
<td>Sharralyn Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WCC - Joel Thompson, Strategic Project Officer – Heritage WCC - Lauren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ackerley – Recreation Policy and Planning Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WCC - Renee Campbell, Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Strategy and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WCC - Holly Pritchard – Destination Wollongong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WCC - David Green, Land Use Planning Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Attendees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 15 November 2014 10am-1pm | Hill 60 Community Consultation Open Day- WCC marquee outside Port Kembla Community Centre during the Port Kembla Billycart Derby. | WCC - Marisa O’Connor – Local Studies Team Leader  
Sally Watterson – Museum Advisor  
Attended by:  
Port Kembla community members  
Tourists  
Representatives of WCC  
Niche Environment and Heritage |
| 22 November 2014 9am-12pm | Hill 60 Community Consultation Open Day-WCC marquee outside Port Kembla Pool. | WCC - Marisa O’Connor – Local Studies Team Leader  
Sally Watterson – Museum Advisor  
Attended by:  
Port Kembla community members  
Tourists  
Beach users  
Pool users  
Representatives of WCC  
Niche Environment and Heritage |
| 26 November 2014 2.30-3.30pm | Hill 60 Project briefing session to the Aboriginal Heritage Reference Group. | Lord Mayor  
Councillor  
Uncle Richard Archibald  
Aunty Bev Armer  
Kathleen Clapham  
Jade Kennedy  
Paul Knight  
Geoff Maher  
Leanne Olive  
Sue Savage  
WCC Community and Cultural Development Manager  
WCC Community Worker  
WCC Coordinator Community, Cultural and Library Services. |
| 8 December 2014 5-5.30pm | Hill 60 Project presentation to Wollongong City Councillor internal meeting of the project preliminary conclusions. | Lord Mayor  
Deputy Mayor  
WCC Ward Councillors  
WCC General Manager  
WCC Director Corporate and Community Services  
WCC Manager Property and Recreation  
WCC Recreation Policy and Planning Officer |
| 9 December 2014 1-3pm | Hill 60 Project WCC internal staff presentation of the project preliminary conclusions. | Claims and Insurance Specialist  
Coordinator South parks  
Risk Insurance Team Leader  
Environment and Planning Manager  
Building and Facilities Infrastructure Maintenance Planner  
Infrastructure Strategy Manager  
Land Use Planning Manager  
Strategic Project Officer- Heritage  
Coordinator Community, Cultural and Library Services |
1.8 Aboriginal community consultation

In administering its statutory functions under Part 6 of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act), the NSW OEH requires that proponents consult with Aboriginal people about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values (cultural significance) of Aboriginal objects and/or places within any given development area (DECCW, 2010). The OEH maintains that the objective of consultation with Aboriginal communities about the cultural heritage values of Aboriginal objects and places is to ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment outcomes by:

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed project area.
- Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the proponent to the OEH.

To assist proponents through the required consultation process, the DECCW (2010) has prepared a guidance document, namely the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs). Consultation in the form outlined in the ACHCRs is a formal requirement where a proponent is aware that its development activity has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or places. The OEH also recommends that these requirements be used when the certainty of harm is not yet established but a proponent has, through some formal development mechanism, been required to undertake a cultural heritage assessment to establish the potential harm a proposal may have on Aboriginal objects and places. Consultation for the project has been undertaken in accordance with the ACHCRs.

The ACHCRs outline a four stage consultation process that includes detailed step-wise guidance as to the aim of the stage, how it is to proceed and what actions are necessary for it to be successfully completed. The four stages are:

- Stage 1 – Notification of Project proposal and registration of interest
- Stage 2 - Presentation of information about the proposed Project
- Stage 3 - Gathering information about the cultural significance
- Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report
The ACHCRs document also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the OEH, Aboriginal Parties including Local and State Aboriginal Land Councils, and proponents throughout the consultation process. To meet the requirements of consultation it is expected that proponents will:

- Bring the registered Aboriginal parties or their nominated representatives together and be responsible for ensuring appropriate administration and management of the consultation process.
- Consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the registered Aboriginal parties involved in the consultation process in assessing cultural significance and developing any heritage management outcomes for Aboriginal objects(s) and/or places(s).
- Provide evidence to the OEH of consultation by including information relevant to the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice provided by the registered Aboriginal parties.
- Accurately record and clearly articulate all consultation findings in the final cultural heritage assessment report.
- Provide copies of their cultural heritage assessment report to the registered Aboriginal parties who have been consulted.

The following outlines the process and results of the consultation conducted during this assessment to ascertain and reflect the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the subject area. A summary of the consultation process and records are provided in Appendix 1.

### 1.9 The registered stakeholder consultation process

#### 1.9.1 Stage 1 – Notifications

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the ACHCRs, Project notifications were sent on 22 September 2014 to:

- Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (SRCMA)
- Office of Environment and Heritage Planning and Aboriginal Heritage Section- Illawarra Region (OEH)
- Office of the Register, Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTS CORP)
- Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and
- Wollongong City Council.

The purpose of the project notification was to identify potential cultural knowledge holders for the subject area. Written responses were received from the Illawarra LALC, NTS CORP, NNTT, SRCMA and the OEH.

There are no current Native Title claims registered for the lands surrounding the subject area.

A list of potential cultural knowledge holders was compiled from the information collected above. Advertisements were also published in the *Illawarra Mercury* on 29 October 2014 in accordance with Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the consultation requirements, inviting any additional Aboriginal parties to register an interest in the project.

As a result of the above consultation, the following persons have become Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) to the project for the purposes of the ACHCRs:

- Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Mr Gary Caines- Individual
- Mr Ali Maher- Koori Site Management
- Mr Paul Charles-Kullila Site Consultants
- Mr James Davis- Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation
A consultation log detailing all Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for the project is provided in Appendix B. A copy of written correspondence sent to and received from the registered Aboriginal parties is provided in Appendix B.

1.9.2 Stage 2 – Presentation of the information about the proposed project
As there was no field work associated with this project, as it had previously been completed by Dallas (2000), the project was discussed with each of the community stakeholders over the telephone. RAPs were invited to attend the community open days that were held on 31 October 2014 at the Council Chambers and 5 November 2014 at the Port Kembla Pool meeting room. Mr Gary Caines also attended the community open day on 31 October 2014. A meeting was held between Uncle Rueben Brown, Aunty Gwen Brown and Renée Regal (Niche) at their home on 3 December 2014. A face to face meeting with Aboriginal community stakeholders was organised at the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) building on 17 December 2014 at 11am, however this was cancelled by Derek Workman, the LALC CEO the day before the meeting. Further to these discussions all of the outlined community stakeholders identified by OEH were repeatedly called and invited to share their concerns and thoughts on the future of the subject area. Stakeholders called were:

- Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation- Mrs Lorraine Brown
- Gandangara Elders Group- Ms Kim Moran
- Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation- Ms Rhonda Cruse
- Individual- Mr Ken Foster
- Individual- Ms Norma Simms
- Korewal Elorea Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council- Uncle Rueben Brown and Aunty Gwen Brown
- La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation- Ms Yvonne Simms
- Northern Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation
- Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation- Ms Kim Davis and Ms Lisa Davis
- Woronora Plateau Elders Corporation- Mr Paul Cummins

Details of these discussions/messages are outlined in Appendix B.

1.9.3 Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance
This process began during Stage 2 when individuals were called, emailed and met with (Appendix A). Details of the information gathered during this process have been outlined in Appendix A.

1.9.4 Stage 4 – Review of Draft Report
A draft of this report was provided to the RAPs for their review and comment on 16 June 2015, in accordance with the ACHCRs (DECCW, 2010) the RAPs were given 28 days to make comment on this report. Comments were received from the following registered Aboriginal parties (Appendix B):

Repeated attempts were made to contact the remaining RAPs.
2. Consultation methodology

2.10 The registered stakeholder consultation process

Community consultation was carried out by Renée Regal, Balazs Hansel, Georgia Roberts and Fiona Leslie of Niche. Consultation over the telephone was initiated by first introducing the staff member speaking, their role at Niche and a description of the project as provided by WCC in the scope of works documentation:

As you may or may not be aware WCC has received a grant through the NSW Governments Public Reserves Management Fund Program towards reviewing the existing Conservation Management Plan, engaging stakeholders and developing a concept landscape master plan for Hill 60 Reserve, Port Kembla. As a result of this funding it would be greatly appreciated if you (insert stakeholders name) could assist with the development of this draft master plan through the identification of management objectives and park improvements relating to the following items:

- Access, risk and public safety
- Deteriorating assets and preservation of items of heritage significance
- Natural area rehabilitation
- Lack of site activation and promotion of Hill 60 for recreational activity and tourism.

After this conversation the staff member would ask if the stakeholder knew of anyone else that should be contacted in regards to the project. The contact details for Renée Regal were also given out as she was the point of contact for the project at Niche. Community members were also informed of the community open days that were to be held in regards to the project as outlined in Table 2. If there was little information that the stakeholder could provide personally, but were happy to forward the details of the project on to other stakeholders or colleagues that they thought would be interested a follow up email was sent (Appendix A).

During the face to face meetings and the community open days for the project as outlined in Table 2 the same items were discussed. At these meetings there were large A0 maps available for stakeholders to draw on and point at to discuss their ideas and concerns. Also available was a copy of the existing CMP for discussion. During the community open days (Table 2) stakeholders were made aware that the existing CMP was available for download off the WCC website.

During the consultation process WCC set up a ‘have your say’ link on the council webpage for the project. This link was open from 12 am 1 November 2014 until 11:59pm 30 November 2014. As part of this stakeholders were requested to type in their ideas and concerns and contact details if they wished to be further contacted about the project. Results of this process are available in Appendix B. This link also had the existing CMP available for download.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

The detailed results of stakeholder consultation are outlined in Appendices A and B. Ideas that were an outcome of the consultation process have been highlighted in **bold**.

Table 3 illustrates the key outcomes. A number of these are further shown graphically (Figure 3). A brief discussion about the key outcomes is provided below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome of consultation</th>
<th>Number of people in favour of this outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep the area of the subject area green</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build a walking trail with signage</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Café or restaurant on Hill 60</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General reopening of the tunnels on Hill 60</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General lantana and bitou removal</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More infrastructure seating/picnicking</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An ice cream truck or coffee van on Hill 60</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing platform off Hill 60</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits or a formalised agreement for the para gliders and hang gliders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information sign board describing the history of the area with photographs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move the RSL’s war memorial and cannon to the Hill</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No fitness groups</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No café or restaurant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES training on Hill 60</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No permit or formalised agreement for para gliders and hang gliders</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make the existing lookout on Hill 60 safer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General vegetation trimming on Hill 60</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reopen the tunnels with a café/ restaurant or canteen</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open the tunnels for guided tours</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concern for bats living in tunnels</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more infrastructure seating/picnicking or signage</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation clearance at the northern end of MM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childrens playground with shade cloth on MM Beach</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staircase for access to northern end of MM Beach</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally more rubbish collection</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint a mural on the look out at Hill 60</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning signs in place about para glider and hang glider launching</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A club house for the para gliders and hang gliders to use for storage and meetings on Hill 60</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct ANZAC ceremonies on the Hill</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build a walk way made of recycled industrial remains ie. Wood and steel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reopen the tunnels with a mushroom farm</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reopen the tunnels with a cinema</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimming of vegetation on Redpoint</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sculpture in place that represents the industrial past of the area</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 — Outcome of consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome of consultation</th>
<th>Number of people in favour of this outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No dog on Fishermans beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair the access ramp to Fishermans Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate the Green and Gold Bell frog pond</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference centre and/or hotel at existing sewage works location</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An area to practice hang glider launching on MM Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair the Aboriginal totem poles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike rack on MM Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise equipment on MM Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower on MM Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant pines along MM Beach</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation planted along Glouster Blvd</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally more bins</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build a skate park</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>177</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Key outcomes

As shown in Table 3 the majority of stakeholders that were consulted with would like to see the subject area remain as a green space.

**Tunnels**

The key outcomes of the engagement process are as follow:

- Look into reopening a tunnel, whether it is for regular guided tours, or for there to be a café or restaurant built within it. A condition assessment report is required to determine the structural integrity of the tunnels and the ability to formalise future use of them.
- If the tunnels could not be reopened then permanent closure needs to be looked into; to try and curb some of the antisocial behaviours that occur in them.

---

**Plate 1** Current steel doors welded to the western entrance to the tunnels.  
**Plate 2** Current steel doors welded to the eastern entrance of the tunnels.
Plate 3 General photograph at the end of one of the tunnels.  Plate 4 General photograph facing west back into the tunnel from Plate 1.

Commercial Opportunities

- Construction of a small café or restaurant on the hill is not considered a viable option to pursue given the likely complex approvals aligned to an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit process, due to the cultural significance of the location. In addition to these the costs associated with the construction are likely to outweigh the commercial returns.
- Explore licensing options for a mobile food/coffee van

Walking trails and interpretive signage

- Look at putting in a more permanent walking track; that is kept clear of vegetation and trip hazards. The majority of the community stakeholders that brought up this idea (23) said they would like for the pathway to be sign posted or for an information sign to be place on Hill 60 at the start of the walk that described the multifaceted history of the area, similar to that which is in place around the Breakwater Battery museum. This signage could include descriptions of the Aboriginal past, the military possession of the hill as well as the history of the Fishermen on Fishermans beach. Descriptions of the local flora and fauna could also be included.
Plate 5 General view of the existing walking trail that starts at the top of Hill 60.

Plate 6 General photograph of the existing pathway, that is quite overgrown.

Park infrastructure

- The Port Kembla sub branch of the RSL would like to see a place set aside for their war memorial and cannon retained within the Port Kembla area and Hill 60 vicinity.
- Consider the placement of additional waste bins as the site becomes more activated.
- Trim the vegetation that is quite overgrown at the Hill 60 lookout as it is currently difficult to see the sweeping views that the area is known for. Continue with the weed removal in this area also (Figure 3).
- Look into putting some more seating and tables along MM Beach so visitors can enjoy the view. A water source has also been suggested as it is an off leash dog area. Stakeholders would like to be able to wash their feet and give their dogs a drink, after using the beach.
- Enhance viewing opportunities through the provision of enhanced and/or additional viewing platforms.

Plate 7 View from current look out on Hill 60, facing north-west.

Plate 8 View from current look out on Hill 60, facing west.

Vegetation

- Trim the vegetation at the Northern end of MM Beach as a means of reducing/deterring household waste dumping (Figure 3).

Plate 9 General photograph of the overgrown vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach.

Plate 10 General photograph of the overgrown vegetation at the northern end of MM Beach.
Recreation

- Put in place a formal license agreement between the hang gliders/para gliders and WCC. As part of this agreement look at putting signage in place on Hill 60 warning visitors to the hill that the area is used as a launch zone. As a number of hang gliders use the area known as 'Worlds Greatest' (Figure 3) as a landing area, looking into trimming the large growth trees in that area to cut down turbulence and make the area safer for those hang gliders.

- Upgrade the pedestrian access to Fishermans Beach, as this beach is often accessed by the students of the Five Islands Secondary College as part of their science curriculum.

Plate 11 General photograph of the current state of the Fishermans Beach access driveway, photograph taken facing west. Source: Niche

Plate 12 General photograph of the current state of the Fishermans Beach access driveway, photograph taken east towards Fishermans Beach. Source: Niche

3.3 Conclusion

A process of community consultation was undertaken between September and December 2014 on the future development of the Hill 60 reserve. A number of key outcomes emerged from the feedback; that should be used to guide the ongoing and future management of the Hill 60 Reserve and be reflected in the future development of the master plan.

Develop a draft Concept Landscape Master Plan Wollongong City Council should refer to this community engagement and the Niche (2015) Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan Supplementary Report in conjunction with Hill 60 Port Kembla Conservation Management Plan (Dallas 2000).

During the Concept Landscape Master Plan development process community consultation should be continued with the stakeholders of the Hill 60 area.

Once funding is available for the implementation of a final Concept Landscape Master Plan, Council should refer to Dallas 2000 and Niche 2015 for guidance on applicable legislative and approval processes.
References


## Appendix A: Aboriginal Community Consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 September 2014</td>
<td>Letter sent via express post</td>
<td>Stage 1- Notification of the project to agency stakeholders • Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority (SRCMA) • Office of Environment and Heritage Planning and Aboriginal Heritage Section- Illawarra Region (OEH) • Office of the Register, Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983 • National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) • Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTS CORP) • Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and • Wollongong City Council.</td>
<td>Description of the project and request for registration via email or post to Renée Regal at Niche Environment and Heritage. See attached example of the letter sent to the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council.</td>
<td>• Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council registered their interest in being consulted with during this project • OEH forwarded a list of Aboriginal community members that should be informed of the project (See attached). • There were no registered Native Title Claims within the subject area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 September 2014</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Tabatha Daitone-Office of the Registrar-Aboriginal Land Rights</td>
<td>Searched the Aboriginal owners registrar and there are no registered owners of the subject area.</td>
<td>No further follow up required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 September 2014</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Gavin Whitely-South East Local Land Services</td>
<td>Noted that Renée should get in contact with OEH.</td>
<td>No further follow up required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>George Tonna-NTS Corp</td>
<td>The NNTT would get in contact with Aboriginal community members that they thought would be interested in the project.</td>
<td>No further follow up required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Rose O’Sullivan-OEH</td>
<td>List of stakeholders for the Illawarra region that should be consulted with. See attached</td>
<td>Letters to be sent to all stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 September 2014</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Mr Gary Caines</td>
<td>Letter sent describing the project and requesting that Aboriginal community members with cultural knowledge of the area register their interest in the project.</td>
<td>Registrations closed 28 days later on 24 October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Paul Charles Koori Site Management and Kullilla Site Consultants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Ken Forster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uncle Rueben Brown Korewal Eloura Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr James Davis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Norma Simms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Yvonne Simms La Perous Botany Bay Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NIAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation c/-NIAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Paul Cummins-Woronora Plateau Elders Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Kim and Ms Lisa Davis The Wodi Wodi Elders Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Lorraine Brown- Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Kim Moran- Gandangara Aboriginal Elders Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms Rhonda Cruse- Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 October 2014, 12:11pm</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Derek Workman, CEO Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council (ILALC)</td>
<td>Registered ILALC as a stakeholder in the Hill 60 project</td>
<td>To continue consultation with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 October 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Maria Maher on behalf of Paul Charles and Ali Maher Koori Site Management and Kullilla Site</td>
<td>Spoke to Maria about the project so far- Dallas 2000 and invited her, Ali and Paul to attend the open days on the 31st October 2014 and 5 November 2014.</td>
<td>There was no attendance to either of the community open days by either Maria, Ali or Paul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014</td>
<td>Advertisement in Illawarra Mercury Public Notices section</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advert placed in the public notices section of the paper as required by the consultation guidelines.</td>
<td>No further RAPS registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014</td>
<td>Face to face meeting</td>
<td>Gary Caines</td>
<td>Registered his interest when he came to the face to face meeting at the Wollongong city council building. Has a family connection with the site as he is related to the Cummins of Boilers Point. Hill 60 was the family home until the military moved them out of the area. Gary himself never lived there. After the move his nan and uncle moved to Coomaditchie. Would like to see the area remain as natural as possible. Would like to see future planning be made around the Aboriginal and European heritage of the area. He thinks a heritage walk is a wonderful non evasive idea. Thinks the trail to Windang is a bit ‘Pie in the sky’ but that the Hill 60 trail wold be more doable. He would like to see signage identifying native plant species along the walkway. Would like to make sure vehicular access is contained. He is worried about the marine future, but realises this is beyond the current projects scope of works. Has worked with Danny McNamara in the past as part of the bitou removal.</td>
<td>A walking trail with signage about the Aboriginal and European heritage as well as the native species present within the subject area. Guided tours by local indigenous population. A formal agreement with the hang gliders and para gliders so they don’t damage any of the registered Aboriginal sites. If there was to be any surface disturbance or test excavations would like to be involved. Would like to continue to be consulted with for the life of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is worried about over tourism and too much foot traffic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He would like to see some sort of viewing platform from the summit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Would like to see a mural of Aboriginal nature on the current observation deck and a plaque describing the Aboriginal heritage of the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Escorted walks with local indigenous community members would be good.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Would like to see a formal agreement with the hang gliders so they are not disturbing anything they shouldn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regulated access at night time, as people are tempted to do the wrong thing in the dark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continued interaction with stakeholders and follow up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 November 2014, 9.13am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>James Davis on behalf of Muriel Davis</td>
<td>Spoke to James about the Hill 60 project and asked if he would get in contact with his aunty Muriel to ask if she would like to be consulted with, as she was involved in the original assessment completed with Mary Dallas 2000. James said he would get back to Renée</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 November 2014, 9.23am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Derek Workman, CEO ILALC</td>
<td>Spoke to Derek about pulling together a list of community stakeholders that should be consulted in regards to the Hill 60 Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November 2014, 12noon</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>James Davis on behalf of Muriel Davis</td>
<td>Spoke to James about meeting with his Aunty Muriel in the next couple of weeks</td>
<td>Follow up with James in the coming weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Lorraine Davis</td>
<td>Left a message about the Hill 60 project to see if she was interested in having a face to face meetings to discuss.</td>
<td>Follow up in the coming days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:02pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Kim Moran</td>
<td>Left a message on the landline about the Hill 60 project to see if she would like to meet to discuss the project</td>
<td>Follow up in the coming days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:03pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Rhonda Cruse</td>
<td>Telephone number provided by OEH is disconnected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:04pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mr Ken Forster</td>
<td>Telephone number provided by OEH not his number</td>
<td>Call OEH to see if they have a different number for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:05pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Norma Simms</td>
<td>Telephone number provided by OEH not connected</td>
<td>Call OEH to see if they have a different number for her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:08pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mr Rueben Brown</td>
<td>Spoke to him about the project so far. Said he would like to talk as he has been trying to organise something for years, as his wife used to live on the Hill prior to the military removal. Organised to meet at his house on 18 November 2014, 10am.</td>
<td>Attend meeting at his house at 10am 18 November 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:14pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Yvonne Simms</td>
<td>Telephone number provided by OEH not connected.</td>
<td>Call OEH to see if they have a different number for her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014,</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Kim/Lisa Davis</td>
<td>Telephone number provided by OEH not connected</td>
<td>Call OEH to see if they have a different number for her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November 2014, 8.45am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mr Rueben Brown called Renée Regal</td>
<td>▪ Ruuben called to inform Renée tat he would be cancelling the meeting at his house as he didn’t want to talk about the Hill</td>
<td>Renée to call Ruuben in a week to make sure that he is sure he doesn’t want to be involved with the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Textual Notes:**

- Follow up with James in the coming weeks.
- Call OEH to let them know.
- Look for new contact number.
- Call OEH to see if they have a different number for him.
- Call OEH to see if they have a different number for her.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 November 2014, 2:15pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mr Paul Cummins</td>
<td>• Had not received the letter but thinks that Renée should just speak with Aunty Gwen and Uncle Rueben in regards to Hill 60.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 November 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mr Derek Hardman CEO ILALC</td>
<td>• Left a message chasing up the list of Aboriginal community members that Hill 60 is of significance to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 November 2014</td>
<td>Face to face meeting-WCC Aboriginal reference group presentation of the Hill 60 project</td>
<td>Lord Mayor Gordon Bradbury Councillor Jill Merrin Uncle Richard Archibald Aunty Bev Armer Kathleen Clapham Jade Kennedy Paul Knight Geoff Maher Leanne Olive Sue Savage Jody Clark Armando Reviglio (Chair)</td>
<td>Renée spoke to the WCC Aboriginal reference group about the project so far. Described that a lot of cultural heritage aspects of the project had been completed as part of the 2000 assessment with Mary Dallas and that James Davis had been heavily involved with the project. The reference group suggested the project be further presented to them in the new year when they meet again. The reference group suggested Renée attend a ILALC general meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 8:52am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>James Davis on behalf of Muriel Davis</td>
<td>Left a message to see if James had spoken to his Aunty Muriel about the project yet.</td>
<td>Chase James in the coming days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 8:57am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Lorraine Brown or Narelle Thomas</td>
<td>Left a message at Commaditchie requesting that either lady call Renée</td>
<td>Chase Lorraine and Narelle in the coming days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 9:28am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Derek Hardman, CEO, ILALC</td>
<td>back to discuss the Hill 60 project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The next land council meeting isn’t until next year, but thinks it would be good if Renée came and spoke at the board meeting on 15 December at 4.30pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The ILALC are in the process of forming an elders council who will comment on all matters of cultural significance in the future.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All report and site workers will be reviewed by this council.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Derek will organise a meeting with these elders at the land council. He will invite them via letter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 9:47am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mr Rueben Brown</td>
<td>Explained to Rueben that his and Gwen’s names have been brought up several times in relation to the Hill 60 project and that Renée would really like to consult with him about it. He explained that Gwen was brought up on the hill. Said he would like to meet at his house 3 December 2014, 11am.</td>
<td>Meeting organised at his house for 3 December 2014, 11am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 10:01am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Ms Rhonda Cruse</td>
<td>Found a new contact number for Rhonda. Called and left a message in regards to the Hill 60 Project</td>
<td>No response was received from Rhonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 10:04am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Rose O’Sullivan- OEH</td>
<td>Explained that the OEH list had a number of disconnected number on it. Gave her Rhonda Cruises new number. Rose said she would call or email if she came across any new numbers in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Derek Hardman CEO, ILALC</td>
<td>Meeting organised with the community member elders on 15 December 2014 for 11am to discuss the project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 2014, 9:02am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>James Davis</td>
<td>Left a message asking him to call back in regards to Hill 60 project</td>
<td>Chase up in the coming days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 2014, 9.03am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jesse at the ILALC</td>
<td>Left a message for Derek Workman to get back to Renée in regards to the Elders meeting date and time.</td>
<td>Chase up in the coming days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 2014, 9:06am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Lorraine or Narelle- Coomaditchie</td>
<td>Left a message for either Lorraine or Narelle to call Renée back in regards to the Hill 60 project</td>
<td>Chase up in the coming days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 December 2014 10am</td>
<td>Face to face meeting at Rueben and Gwen Browns house</td>
<td>Rueben and Gwen Brown</td>
<td>Rueben explained that they are hesitant to talk about the Hill as it is a painful memory for his wife Gwen as she was forcibly removed by the military when she was a young girl- 5 years old. The WCC needs to have funding to maintain these kinds of projects. Rueben’s grandparents lived on the Hill. Gwen was raised by her grandmothers sister and was taught all the traditional ways and stories by her. Would be willing to sit down with the council and help them to pull together the proper history and signage if they had the funding for it. They look forward to the day the sewage plant is removed. Gwen remembers there being flannel</td>
<td>Would like to be continued to be consulted with and have a say on the draft reports and draft landscape management plan. Would like to share their stories if their trust isn’t going to be abused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 December 2014, 10:08am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>James Davis</td>
<td>flowers on the hill when she was a child. Gwen and Rueben would be happy to clarify a few inconsistencies in the Dallas 2000 report, as they feel like they were under represented by Mary in the past. Would like to be further consulted with in regards to the draft reports, and draft management plans.</td>
<td>Spoke to his aunty Muriel and she has been quite unwell so it is not a good time to talk to her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 December 2014, 2:15pm</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Derek Workman, CEO, ILALC</td>
<td>Hi Renee, I have just been informed the elders have postponed our meeting tomorrow as there is an Elders Christmas Lunch happening and all whom indicated being at ILALC have now rescheduled there day to attend the XMAS Lunch. sorry to inform you of this change. I had a brief discussion with Allan Max Carriage a few days ago and he has proposed statues of significant Past Traditional owners be prominent.</td>
<td>Sent an email back straight away requesting a revised date and time and for Derek to elaborate further on the idea of the statues. No further response was received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Aboriginal community consultation documentation
Stage 1 - Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of interest

1.1 Example of Agency letter
22 September 2014

NTS Corp Limited
Mr George Tonna
PO Box 2105
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

Dear George,

Re: Hill 60 Reserve – Community Engagement and Review of Conservation Management Plan

Wollongong City Council (WCC) has engaged consultants to update an existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Hill 60 Reserve, an historic landmark headland reserve situated in the suburb of Port Kembla. The existing CMP requires additional input focusing on the contemporary significance of the site to the Aboriginal community and other stakeholders.

The main aim of the Project is to identify and update management objectives to inform improvements to the Reserve. Current management issues for the Reserve include: access, risk, public safety, the rehabilitation of natural areas, conservation of the site’s heritage significance, promotion, recreation and tourism.

In accordance with the Office of Environment and Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010) WCC is seeking to consult with any Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge of, or who have a right or interest in Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Hill 60 Reserve. Should you wish to register as a interested party, please send a written expression of interest through either by post or email (rregal@niche-eh.com) by the 6 October 2014.

Yours sincerely,

Balazs Hansel
Niche Environment and Heritage
1.3 Land Council Example of letter sent to Aboriginal community members

Please note the postage log for these letters is available on application to the proponent. This has not been included as it includes some Registered Aboriginal Parties place of residence.
22 September 2014

Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie
Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council
3 Ellen Street
Wollongong NSW 2500
Email: jialc@exemail.com.au

Dear Ms Hoskins-McKenzie,

Re: Hill 60 Reserve – Community Engagement and Review of Conservation Management Plan

Wollongong City Council (WCC) has engaged consultants to update an existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Hill 60 Reserve, an historic landmark headland reserve situated in the suburb of Port Kembla. The existing CMP requires additional input focusing on the contemporary significance of the site to the Aboriginal community and other stakeholders.

The main aim of the Project is to identify and update management objectives to inform improvements to the Reserve. Current management issues for the Reserve include: access, risk, public safety, the rehabilitation of natural areas, conservation of the site’s heritage significance, promotion, recreation and tourism.

In accordance with the Office of Environment and Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010) WCC is seeking to consult with any Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge of, or who have a right or interest in Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Hill 60 Reserve. Should you wish to register as an interested party, please send a written expression of interest through either by post or email (regal@niche-eh.com) by the 6 October 2014.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Renée Regal
Niche Environment and Heritage
1.4 Copy of notice placed in local newspaper
Hill 60 Reserve – Notification and Registration of Aboriginal Interests

Wollongong City Council (WCC) has engaged consultants to update an existing Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Hill 60 Reserve, an historic landmark headland reserve situated in the suburb of Port Kembla. The existing CMP requires additional input focusing on the contemporary significance of the site to the Aboriginal community and other stakeholders. WCC is requesting the names of Aboriginal persons or groups who may wish to be consulted regarding the project. Should you wish to register as an interested party, please send a written expression of interest to Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche) by 6 October 2014. In accordance with the Office of Environment and Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW, 2010) WCC is seeking to consult with any Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge of, or who have a right or interest in Aboriginal objects, places and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Hill 60 Reserve.

Renée Regal
Archaeologist
Niche Illawarra South Coast Office
c/o PO Box W36, Parramatta NSW 2150
email: rregal@niche-eh.com Mob: 0488 224 758
Stage 2- Presentation of information about the proposed project
Stage 3- Gathering Information about cultural significance
Stage 4- Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report
16 June 2015

The members of the Aboriginal Heritage Reference Group  
c/- Martin Jameson  MJameson@wollongong.nsw.gov.au

To whom it may concern,

Re: Revision of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Report and Aboriginal Community Consultation

Thank you for your participation in the Aboriginal community consultation component of the cultural heritage assessment for the revision of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan.

In accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH, formerly the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)) Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 and in order to satisfy OEH’s (formerly the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)) Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 we are now presenting to you with the final draft assessment for your review and comment.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 allow a minimum of 28 days for your comments to be provided on the final draft report, so we would appreciate your response by 15 July 2015.

It would be greatly appreciated when you are assessing our report if you could take time addressing the sections of the report that remain highlighted, specifically cultural significance. Please ensure your advice on cultural significance contains enough detail to allow Wollongong City Council to make informed decisions with regard to the Draft Concept Master Plan planning and approval process. Please provide any cultural information in a format you deem suitable, and don’t hesitate to call and discuss any special requirements you may have regarding this. Please provide written information or comments on the final draft report, or feel free to call me to provide comments, at the address below.

Niche Environment and Heritage
Renée Regal
PO Box 2443
NORTH PARRAMATTA NSW 1750
tel 0488 224 888
fax 02 4017 0071
email rregal@niche-eh.com
1.2 Written comments received from Registered Aboriginal Parties in regards to the Draft Report
## Appendix C: Hill 60 and Port Kembla Community Consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 October 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Kim Reay-Department of Education</td>
<td>Described the project to Kim. Asked if there would be anyone interested in attending Face to Face meetings on 27th October 2014 at the council building</td>
<td>Kim requested an email be sent to <a href="mailto:kim.rear2@det.nsw">kim.rear2@det.nsw</a>. Outlining everything that was discussed and she would forward this to people she thought were appropriate to speak to/attend the meeting. Email was sent. No further response from department of education received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Melissa- Destination Wollongong</td>
<td>Described the project to Melissa. Asked if there was anyone who would be interested in attending a fact to face meeting. Melissa explained that the General Manager Mark Sleigh was currently on leave, but that he would be back the following week and that details should be emailed to him as he would probably check his mail. Mark was emailed at <a href="mailto:msleigh@wollongong.nsw.gov.au">msleigh@wollongong.nsw.gov.au</a></td>
<td>Emailed Mark, who responded and cc’d in Holly Pritchard. Holly Pritchard RSVP’d yes to the Monday 27th October 2014 9am meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Sonia-Local Land Services</td>
<td>Described the project to Sonia. Sonia explained that Martine Fraser who works Monday, Tuesday and Thursday would be one of the best people to talk to in regards to the project or Senior Land Services Officer- Landscapes Michael Andrews. They could be contacted on <a href="mailto:martine.fraser@lls.nsw.gov.au">martine.fraser@lls.nsw.gov.au</a> and <a href="mailto:michael.andrews@lls.nsw.gov.au">michael.andrews@lls.nsw.gov.au</a></td>
<td>Emailed both Martine and Michael to invited them to the 27th October 2014 9am meeting at the council building. Both were unable to attend the meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>John- Voluntary Coast Guard</td>
<td>Described the project to John asking if there would be anybody available to attend a 11am meeting at the council chambers on 27th October 2014</td>
<td>John explained that there would be no one available and that the coast guard are now based out of Kings Cliff on the Queensland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Paul Hellier- Bushcare,</td>
<td>Left a telephone message and sent an email describing the project and the proposed meeting time of 1pm 27th October 2014</td>
<td>No response received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wollongong City Council Internal staff member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Yvonne Kaiser-Glass Archaeologist- Sydney Water</td>
<td>Left a telephone message and sent an email describing the project and the proposed meeting time of 9am 27th October 2014 at the council building</td>
<td>Yvonne called and emailed that she would be attending the Monday meeting to discuss the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Tony Martin and David Pomer- Illawarra District Weeds Authority</td>
<td>Tony explained that David was currently on leave but that they would like to be consulted with in regards to the project. Renées contact details were also left with Tony. An email was sent to dpomery@southern council.nsw.gov.au explaining the project and requesting attendance to the 1pm meeting on the 27th October 2014</td>
<td>No further response was received from Tony or David.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Joel Thompson- WCC</td>
<td>Left a message requesting a meeting with the WCC Heritage advisory committee on 28th October 2014 at 1pm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>David Erskine, President-Port Kembla Surf Life Saving Club</td>
<td>Described the project to David. Explained that Denis Rath would be the best person to contact in regards to the project as he lives close to Hill 60 and has extensive knowledge of the history of the surf life saving club.</td>
<td>Denis called and his message bank was full. Called back later and he RSVP'D yes to the face to face meeting 2pm 28th October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Joanne, Receptionist- Five Islands Secondary College</td>
<td>Described the project to Joanne. Joanne explained that an email should be sent to Jenny Flowers the principal of the school at <a href="mailto:fiveislands-h.schoo@det.nsw.edu.au">fiveislands-h.schoo@det.nsw.edu.au</a></td>
<td>Email sent to Jenny Flowers Jenny flowers called and RSVP'D yes that either her or a staff member would attend the face to face meeting at 10.30am 29th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Tanya, Receptionist- Port Kembla Public School</td>
<td>Described the project to the receptionist. Receptionist requested that I send an email to David Burke- Assistant Principal at the school Email sent <a href="mailto:David.Burke3@det.nsw.edu.au">David.Burke3@det.nsw.edu.au</a></td>
<td>October 2014 at the council chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Debbie, Receptionist- Kemblawarra Public School and Preschool</td>
<td>Described the project to Debbie Debbie requested that an email be sent to <a href="mailto:kemblawarr-p.school@det.nsw.edu.au">kemblawarr-p.school@det.nsw.edu.au</a> and that she would forward it to the appropriate people.</td>
<td>No response received from the school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fred- Illawarra Hangliding Club</td>
<td>No connection at number available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mark Mistosos- Illawarra Hangliding Club</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project with Renées contact details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Peter Ffrench- Illawarra Hangliding Club</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project to Peter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Illawarra Historical Society</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project.</td>
<td>No response received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Illawarra Shoalhaven Branch of the National Trust</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project.</td>
<td>No response received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 October 2014 3:50pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Breakwater Battery Museum</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jim Lyon- Port Kembla RSL</td>
<td>No message bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>St Patricks Catholic Parish Primary School</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project, detailing the 10.30am meeting on 28th October 2014</td>
<td>No response received from the school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Peter Ffrench- Illawarra Hangliding Club</td>
<td>Peter called Renée. Said he would be interested in discussing the project but is currently in Victoria hangliding. Said he would attend the community Open day at the Port Kembla Pool meeting room 5th November 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jodie Healy WCC</td>
<td>Left a message. Requested advertising for the community open days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:35pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Joe Thompson WCC Heritage</td>
<td>Left a message explaining an email had been sent</td>
<td>Joel called saying that they would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advisory committee</td>
<td>in regards to the Tuesday meeting.</td>
<td>be unable to attend that meeting but invited Renée to the next WCC Heritage advisory committee’s meeting 12 November 2014 5pm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Olive Rodwell and Helen Hamilton- Port Kembla Pollution Committee</td>
<td>Spoke to both ladies at the same time as they were both at Helens house. Described the project and requested they attend a fact to face meeting.</td>
<td>Both ladies attending the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jim Lyon- Port Kembla RSL</td>
<td>Called as he had heard about the project. Will be attending the face to face meeting on 27th October 2014 Another member may attend with him and he has a number of ideas he wishes to discuss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th October 2014, 9am</td>
<td>Face to face meeting at Wollongong City Council building</td>
<td>Yvonne Kaiser-Glass- Sydney Water Holly Pritchard- Destination Wollongong</td>
<td><strong>Sydney Water items discussed:</strong> Plant managers wanted to know if there were any concerns. Described that the plant was now like Bellambi, where they no longer process sewage, but just deal with storm water overflow. They are currently trying to make their plant safer for surfers and fishermen who access the area, as well as children that maybe around as they are hoping to close of a number of sections of the plant related to the former sewage works. This closure and removal requires an AHIP however due to the registration of a section of the plant on the AHIMS register and the State Heritage Registration of the Aboriginal site. They are hoping to complete these works next year, if there is money still in the budget. Would like to see the area rehabilitated as much as possible to green space. Sydney water have some historical photographs that could be of benefit to the project. Though</td>
<td><strong>Sydney Water outcomes:</strong> Future management of the site would have to be discussed between Sydney Water and WCC. Would like to see the space returned to a green space and opened to the public. <strong>Destination Wollongong outcomes:</strong> Would like to see a walking trail opened in the area for touristic purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th October 2014, 11am</td>
<td>Face to face meeting, Wollongong City Council building</td>
<td>Jim Lyon- Port Kembla RSL</td>
<td>there is a proper disclaimer required for these, so Yvonne would have to get in contact with the archivist. Sydney Water would be keen to be involved with a weekend open day so keep them informed. Destination Wollongong items discussed: Asked if Wollongong council had approached Sandra Perez from Why Documentaries as she was compiling a documentary on 200 stories from the region for the bicentenary. Asked if the Breakwater Battery Museum had been contacted. Would like to see a walking track opened up in the area. Renée asked if they (destination Wollongong) had anything to do with the previous walking trail plans?</td>
<td>The main concern of the RSL is a location for their cannon and memorial after their building is sold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>should speak to the Breakwater Battery Museum and that they do tours once a month that are great. Spoke about the single shot that was fire from hill 60 cannons as a warning. He was unsure if there was anyone still in the area that had heard the round fired. Jim didn’t grow up in the area he moved in later in life. Had not been part of the battalion. Said that Renée should also speak to Daniel McNamara about the project and to Uncle Rueben Brown. Said that Renée should speak to the Laurel Club that meet on the 2nd Thursday of every month at the Port Kembla Leagues Club. Jim said he would inform as many members as he could of the upcoming community open days to get them to attend to share their stories and discuss any ideas they have for the Hill 60 area.</td>
<td><strong>Keep the space green</strong> Permits for the hang gliders A ice cream truck or coffee van Concerned about the antisocial behaviour associated with the tunnels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 October 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Donna and Margaret Abatti-Breakwater Battery Museum</td>
<td>Spoke to Margaret, Donnas mother describing the project. She said she would get Donna to call back and organise a meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th October 2014 1pm</td>
<td>Face to face meeting at the Wollongong City Council building</td>
<td>Olive Rodwell and Helen Hamilton- Port Kembla Pollution Committee</td>
<td>Both Olive and Helen grew up within the Hill 60 region. Helens father used to fish with the Aboriginal people. Olives family bought the last block of land in the subdivision in 1953. Do not wish to see too much development, would like to see it kept as green as possible. Are concerned about the red biplane that sometimes flies over the area, as it is very dangerous and flies over the houses. Concerned about the tunnels and the problems with prostitutes. Would like to see the hang gliders remain in the area, but think they need to get the proper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>permissions/permits and launching pads and support they need.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Concerned about cars being broken into in the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Would like to see and ice cream truck similar to flagstaff hill or a coffee van in the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Requested that Renée speak to Uncle Rueben and Aunty Gwen Brown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spoke of the Aboriginal skeleton that was located where the (Primary) school in now.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Described that they had been on Australian story in 1998 – ‘Every breath you take.’ Helen has a DVD copy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 27 October 2014              | Telephone          | Sandra Pires- WHY Documentaries | Described the project to Sandra.  
Sandra described their bicentenary project and said that they were currently looking for local sponsors to complete it.  
Sandra said she was interested in the project and she would probably attend the 5 November 2014 open day at the pool meeting room | No further response from Sandra. |
|                              | Telephone          | Jodie Healy- WCC         | Left a message re: advertising for the community open days at Hill 60                                                                           |                           |
| Telephone                    | Vi Regal nee McNamara-Daughter of Daniel McNamara | Described the project to Vi, who said her father and mother would be very interested in the project.  
Gave Daniel and Junes phone number                                                                                                        |                           |
| Telephone                    | June McNamara      | Made an appointment to meet with Daniel (Danny) McNamara on Monday after lunch, at their home as Danny is no longer as mobile as he once was.                                                      |                           |
| 28th October 2014            | Telephone          | Harry at Old Courthouse in Wollongong | Left a message to get in contact with Meredith Hutton chair of the National Trust  
Meredith@mergecommunications.com.au                                                                                                           | No further response received from Meredith |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 10.30am</td>
<td>Face to Face meeting. Wollongong City Council building</td>
<td>Brendon Fotheringham, Science Teacher, Five Islands Secondary College</td>
<td>School has been involved with the revegetation and bitou bush removal Wondered if it was possible to get council to fix walking trails from recently refurbished school tennis courts to the school. Renée explained this was outside the scope of works as this was not council property. There are some existing walkways within the subject area that need clearing/pruning. Explained that there had been aerial spraying of the bitou bush until recently, he thought July/August. Would like to see a new concrete ramp to Fishermans beach as the one they use to access the beach now is very degraded. Was worried about prostitutes living in the tunnels. Shame the tunnels couldn’t be more of a tourist attraction. Would like to see better picnic facilities? Said that Renée should speak to Danny Rath at the SLSC. Worries about tunnel collapse at Red Point. Former frog pond for gold and green bell frogs has fallen into disrepair since funding ran out and would like to see something done there.</td>
<td>Repair of the ramp that the school uses for access to Fishermans beach. Rehabilitate old frog pond. Reopen the tunnels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jim Lyon- Port Kembla RSL Club</td>
<td>Has organised for Renée to attend the Laurel Club meeting on 13th November 2014 at 10.30 am at Port Kembla Leagues Club. Mrs Jackson is the president, and he will call back with her contact details. He has found someone who heard the canon go off and they will attend the open day on 5 November 2014.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Jeff Wearring, Sporting groups</td>
<td>Left a message asking which sporting groups used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>the Hill 60 area. Also emailed Jeff in regards to the project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 1:03pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jody Clark, Aboriginal Community officer</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project and sent an email.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 1:15pm</td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Diane Heidrich, PA to Lord Mayor Gordon Bradbury</td>
<td>Spoke to Diane about the project. She asked if I could send an email with details and to keep her in the loop in regards to community open days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 1:14pm</td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Councillor Chris Connor</td>
<td>Left a message and sent an email describing the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 1:10pm</td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Councillor Bede Crasnich</td>
<td>Left a message and sent an email describing the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 1:12pm</td>
<td>Telephone and email</td>
<td>Councillor Vicki Curran</td>
<td>Left a message and sent an email describing the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Councillor Vicki Curran called Renée back</td>
<td>Was disappointed that she hadn’t been more involved from the start of the project. Is going to attend the open day on the 5th November and would like to be informed when the Aboriginal stakeholder meetings take place. Described that Ann Martin is also looking forward to being involved as it was her idea three years ago to put the review and concept plan into action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 1:32pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jodie Healy WCC</td>
<td>Left a message to let Renée know that the media announcements are on their way and that Bronwyn would email when they are online.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th October 2014, 2pm</td>
<td>Face to face meeting Wollongong City Council building</td>
<td>Denis Rath- Port Kembla Surf Life Saving Club (SLSC)</td>
<td>Denis grew up in the area and knew the Bells, Browns and Butlers who used to live on the Hill. Remembers the Aboriginal fishing co-op. There used to be a house on Hill 60 that Tiny Midma lived in. He was an English brick layer who did a lot of work in the Port Kembla area. He went</td>
<td>Would like to see a heritage walk similar to that around the Breakwater Battery- with signage etc. Would like to see the tunnels open but sees it as a major job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jody Clark WCC</td>
<td>back to England at some stage when he passed his family sent his ashes out to Denis who spread them on Fishermans Beach as per their request. His house disappeared during the military occupation. He used to play in the tunnels as a child. John Scott and Barry Hallock had once tried to make them into a tourist attraction. Sees the making the tunnels into a tourist attraction as a major job. The surf club uses the Hill as part of their triathlon, for the cycling component. As does the Wollongong Triathlon club. Explained that Renée should speak to Danny McNamara. Lots of people use the tracks for bush walking. The hang gliders use the area in the nor-east winds. The flats are used by the primary school for their sports carnivals. There had been moves in the past to complete a heritage walk that went from Port Kembla to Windang, but this collapsed as it was a project of the former Port corp head. Would like to see something similar to the trail around Breakwater battery. Worries about developers, but realises that council is a care taker. MM and Fishermans used extensively by surfers. Bell frog area is no longer maintained.</td>
<td>Left a message re: Aboriginal community stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Councillor Bede Crasnich</td>
<td>Called Renée said he would like to be kept informed of the project progress. He grew up in Berkley and is interested in the space as it is an under utilised area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>June McNamara</td>
<td>Renée rescheduled the meeting with Danny McNamara for Wednesday after 1pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014 10:50am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jody Clark WCC</td>
<td>Left a message for Renée to call back in regards to Aboriginal community consultation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jeff Wearring WCC</td>
<td>Said Renée should get in contact with the Port Kembla Cricket Club and the Port Kembla Pumas (Soccer Club) and to call Peter Wilson at WCC in regards to pool users.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Face to face conversation</td>
<td>Lauren Ackerly and Renée Regal</td>
<td>Re: Aboriginal walking trail. Funding ran out in 2008, should speak to Tony Miskiewicz in regards to this.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014, 12:55pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Port Kembla Pumas</td>
<td>No message bank. Sent an email to Maria <a href="mailto:marioazzolli@optusnet.com.au">marioazzolli@optusnet.com.au</a> describing the project and the upcoming open days</td>
<td>No response received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014, 1pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Paul Berestor-Port Kembla Cricket Club</td>
<td>Left a message describing the project and open days</td>
<td>No response received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 October 2014, 1:02pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Councillor Ann Martin</td>
<td>Left a message wishing to touch base about the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014, 1-4pm</td>
<td>Community Open Day, Wollongong City Council building</td>
<td>Attendees: Gary Caines</td>
<td>Registered Aboriginal Party. See details in Appendix A.</td>
<td>See Appendix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014, 2:55pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Councillor Chris Connor</td>
<td>Left a message wishing to touch base about the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014, 3:05pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Peter Wilson</td>
<td>Left a message re: aquatic groups that may be concerned with Hill 60 project</td>
<td>No response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Peter Efrange- Illawarra Hanglinding Club</td>
<td>Left a message in regards to the Hill 60 open days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October 2014, 5:15pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Councillor Chris Connor</td>
<td>Called back would like to be informed of upcoming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November 2014, 12am-30</td>
<td>Have your Say Link WCC Website</td>
<td>155 Visitors to the link 23 visitors downloaded the existing Conservation Management Plan 5- visitors left feedback</td>
<td>All feedback followed up with emails and phone calls.</td>
<td>stakeholder meetings and open days, and would generally like to be kept in the loop, however is happy with councils approach and doesn’t wish to attend any meetings as he does feel that’s what the project is about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2014, 11:59pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 November 2014, 10:55am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Peter Ffrench- Illawarra Hanglingding Club</td>
<td>Was ringing to organise a meeting time but understands there is an open day on the 5th so will attend that with two other members of the Bald Hill club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 November 2014, 11:37am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Jody Clark WCC</td>
<td>Left a message about the Hill 60 Aboriginal Community Consultation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 November 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Shauna Jones- Port Kembla Amateur Swimming Club</td>
<td>Left a message and sent an email in regards to the project</td>
<td>No response received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 November 2014</td>
<td>Community Open Day Port Kembla Pool</td>
<td>Peter Edwards- Port Kembla RSL, Peter Ffrench, President- Illawarra Hanglingding Club</td>
<td>Would like to see the cannon and memorial on Hill 60 as long as it’s not in an area where it would get damaged. Would like to see a proper path way around the area. Uses the area for recreational paragliding Wouldn’t like to see too many more picnic tables or bbq in the area as it’s a hazard for the paragliders and hang gliders Paragliding students and low hour gliders sometimes land on Fishermans Beach. Not heavily used by paragliders and hang gliders as only worth flying in a north east wind. Everyone who uses the area is fairly experienced. 3 or 4 sets of wings in the air at a time</td>
<td>Pathway around Hill 60 Cannon and memorial emplacement on Hill 60. Caution Hanglinder/Paragliders Launching sign. No formal agreement with council Trimming of trees around Red Point Further removal of lantana from Hill 60 Bolards around launching area. No further picnic infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People who fly are usually from the Stanwell Park club Still fly under the same rules as Stanwell Park club, even though there is no formal agreement in place for Hill 60 with council. Personally wouldn’t like to see a formal agreement. Rees down on Red Point are getting dangerous and would like to see them trimmed. Recently a gentleman spent some time in the hospital as he crashed into the trees. Weed control needed the launch patch as there is a lot of lantana. Likes that the public comes and admires the hang gliders and paragliders, but doesn’t like them hanging around as it takes away from the flying. Has seen people camping on the hill. 4WDs use the area, and that is a problem. Would like to see a launch area free of infrastructure. Would like to see similar signage to Bald Hill ‘Caution Glider Launching Area’.” Has only ever heard of one complain about helmet cameras. Areas where the houses are is not often flown as it is quite dangerous. There may be suggestions from other hang gliders for a new wooden launch pad but the paragliders don’t use it. Bollards around the launch areas would be good. It’s a gateway to the South Coast and visitors are often surprised at how pretty the area is. Excellent area for training as it is not crowded. Allows people to keep their skills up for more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kurt Warren, Hanglider- Illawarra Hangliding Club</td>
<td>crowded areas such as Bald Hill. ‘Worlds Greatest’-flat area behind the school gets used a lot by hang gliders, as its perfect in higher winds. Would like to see some stabilisation at the launch. Would like to see the trees trimmed at Red Point. Would be good to have a club house there for storage and meetings. Wouldn’t like to see any further BBQ infrastructure there as its dangerous. Near the concrete steps on MM beach would like to see a ramp built for hanglider training ie. Bunning hopping (practicing for take-off and landing). Sandon Point was a fabulous spot to hanglide but they no longer can use it, as was mount Keira. Bulli park put the lights up and it is no longer useable.</td>
<td>A club house built on the hill. No further picnic infrastructure An area for practicing launching on MM Beach Tree trimming at Red Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 November 2014, 1pm</td>
<td>Face to face meeting</td>
<td>Mr Daniel and Mrs June McNamara</td>
<td>John Toff brought the Bitou bush to the area. Danny helped to teach the Aboriginal community how to remove the weed. Green corp built the original walking path around the hill and some of the picnic areas. Would like to see the lookout have a better stair case and a repaint. Continue with weed removal. Keep the space green.</td>
<td>Keep area green. Continue weed removal. Fix up the look out- new paint and repair access stairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Mark Peterlin- Hill 60 Resident</td>
<td>Mark called Renée to discuss the project. Do the tunnels up and reopen them for the public Perhaps make a restaurant in the tunnels. Realises it’s a great idea that would cost a lot of money. Do not change the ambience of the area- people like to picnic there. There is a large gay community using the area,</td>
<td>A wider track round the headland. Discouragement of antisocial behaviours. Keep the area green and for picnicking. Would be a great location for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12 November 2014, 1:35pm     | Telephone          | Councillor Ann Martin    | Has a lot of history of the Hill 60 area. Would like to see a canteen/restaurant in the tunnels. A viewing platform at the tunnels would be good. Council should make sure they engage with the Aboriginal community during the process. Has spoken to the RSL about their desire for a memorial and military museum. Renée should get in contact with the South Coast Labour Council as they were looking into permanent memorials. | Open the tunnels
Have a canteen or restaurant in the tunnels
Build a viewing platform |
| 15 November 2014, 10am-12pm  | Facebook           | South Coast labour council | As it was the only contact details available for the labour council Renée private messaged them about the Hill 60 project. | No response was received. |
| 15 November 2014, 10am-12pm  | Community Open Day, WCC marquee Wentworth Street Port Kembla, outside the community building during the Port Kembla billy cart derby | Feedback from approximately 10 community members | Would like to see a mushroom farm, a cinema or a café in the tunnels. Open the tunnels for tours, fix the gun emplacement and incorporate this into the school curriculum. Would like to see a war memorial as well as a mural around the torrent. MM Beach is very under utilised. Would like to see another restaurant or café with | Keep the space green-8
Cafe or restaurant-3
Mural-1
War memorial-1
Mushroom tunnel-1
Cinema-1
Walking trail-5
Consult with the SES about using |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 November 2014, 9am-12pm</td>
<td>Community Open Day, WCC Marquee outside Port Kembla Pool</td>
<td>Approximately 50 members of the public attended</td>
<td>KEEP THE AREA GREEN! Keep its natural beauty.</td>
<td>Keep the area green and natural-45 A viewing platform off the hill-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tidy the place up a bit and ambience in place.</td>
<td>Weed removal-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Damage the place once you damage it forever.</td>
<td>Open the tunnels-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open the tunnels and activate the history of the area.</td>
<td>More seating-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trim the trees along Gloucester Blvd</td>
<td>Café or restaurant on the hill-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A viewing platform off the Hill</td>
<td>Café or restaurant at the sewage treatment works-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not put anything along the cliff face, behind the residences.</td>
<td>No café or restaurant-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open the tunnels</td>
<td>A more formalised walking track-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More seating</td>
<td>Trim the trees for a better view-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Café or restaurant on the hill- though not a fancy café as residents don’t want to pay $13 for a milkshake.</td>
<td>More garbage removal-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Fitness groups using the area ie. Savvy, keep the place quiet.</td>
<td>More seating-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open a walking track</td>
<td>Weed removal-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trim the trees around the Hill for better views.</td>
<td>Vegetation clearance at the northern end of MM Beach-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garbage piles up around the bin on the hill which is a concern.</td>
<td>A formal agreement in place for the paragliders and hang gliders-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More chairs to observe the views would be a good addition.</td>
<td>Repair the Aboriginal totem poles-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lantana and bitou removal would be good.</td>
<td>Bike rack on MM Beach-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Further maintaining of the two main walking tracks would be good, very overgrown.</td>
<td>Shower on MM Beach-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Need more of a waste strategy, especially where the fishermen use.</td>
<td>Children’s playground-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove some of the vegetation on the northern end of MM beach as people dump their household waste there. Especially around where the Aboriginal totem poles are currently located.</td>
<td>Staircase on the northern end of MM Beach-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bike rack on MM Beach</td>
<td>Display board that describes the history of the site-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repair of the Aboriginal totem poles</td>
<td>More bins-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A shower on MM beach</td>
<td>Vegetation along the western side of Gloucester Blvd as the industrial buildings like Vesuvius are unsightly-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A staircase for access to the northern end of MM</td>
<td>No fitness groups using the area-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 November 2014, 6:50pm</td>
<td>Email (verbatim)</td>
<td>Mark Peterlin</td>
<td>Beach, Childrens playground with shade on MM beach, Don’t like seeing the para gliders and hang gliders fly over the residences, Concern about council not doing it right, there needs to be funding for the future not just for the current tidy up works, A display board that describes the history of the site- including historical photographs of fishing, Aboriginal and European History, Would like to know how all the military history and infrastructure of the greater Illawarra region connects, Would like to see it maintained like Killelea State park or a national park, More bins on Fishermans beach, Some residents would not like to see a café or restaurant, Getting rid of the antisocial behaviour, Heavy tree planting along the industrial side of MM Beach as it is unsightly</td>
<td>No dogs on Fishermans Beach, Exercise equipment along MM Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 November 2014, 1pm</td>
<td>Face to face meeting at their house</td>
<td>Mr Russell and Mrs Shirley Massey</td>
<td>The Massey family have a long history of fishing in the area. Have licenses though the fisheries department 11 fishermen have fishing rights but there is only him and his sons there at the moment. Often has people asking a lot of questions about his fishing so his wife wrote a pamphlet See Appendix B consultation documentation. Doesn’t need any further infrastructure from the council but would like to see the vegetation trimmed as it is quite over grown and it is getting difficult to see.</td>
<td>Trees trimmed for a better view of the water as its getting overgrown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 November 2014, 12:06pm</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Mark Peterlin</td>
<td>That the vegetation along MM beach, Gloucester Blvde (which is now bitou bush and coastal wattle both of which obscure the view from the road, encourage dumping of rubbish and are rather unsightly) be removed and more appropriate trees be planted. Those trees would more than likely have to be very tough trees to with stand the harsh coastal environment. But I do think a large stand of pines/trees would look great lining the boulevard.</td>
<td>Vegetation clearance at the Northern end of MM Beach Plant large trees ie. Pines to obscure the view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Donna Abatti- Breakwater Battery Museum</td>
<td>• Left a message in regards to organising going to the museum to discuss the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 11:03am</td>
<td>Telephone-mobile</td>
<td>Donna Abatti- Breakwater Battery Museum</td>
<td>Spoke to Donna about coming to the museum to discuss the project. Organised a meeting for 2 December 2014, 5pm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2014, 11:34am</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Rod Kuhn- Hill 60 resident</td>
<td>Has lived in the area for 25-30 and that Port Kembla is an old town with old ideas.</td>
<td>Nothing backing onto his property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 December 2014, 5:15pm</td>
<td>Councillor Briefing session</td>
<td>Lord Mayor Gordon Bradbury Councillor Ann Martin Lauren Ackerly</td>
<td>His house is above the pool. Played rugby and was involved with the SLSC. Wouldn’t like to see anything in front of his property. Council does things from a political point of view. Doesn’t like the idea of more seats or tables as it will cause further anti-social behaviours. There is limited garbage collection and there is no one policing the area, as its as waste of space. Would be interested in seeing the draft plan when finished. Planning is the ideal, would like to see how the future planning is though. Used needles are a real problem in the area. He should have more say as he pays 100% more rates then the man across the road he should have more say in regards to the future of the Hill. He is not a stick in the mud but wouldn’t like to see anything backing onto his property. He mows the area behind his property not the council.</td>
<td>Would like to see the draft plan. Antisocial behaviour needs controlling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and time of consultation</td>
<td>Communication type</td>
<td>Person(s) consulted with</td>
<td>Items discussed</td>
<td>Key outcomes of discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9 December 2014, 1-3pm       | WCC Internal Staff briefing| Cathy Williamson, Mark Cronin, Jason Hall, Tony Miskiewicz, Nathan Casanova, Tim Comford, David Green, Joel Thompson, Armando Reviglio, Mark Bond, Jason Foye, Martha Tyndall, Lachlan Harris, Philip Zweers, Leonie Jordan, Alan Davis, Tim Crinnion, Paul Hellier | There is a $15,000 contract that deals with the weed control in the area from the coast guard tower to Fishermans beach.  
Noxious weed authority also working on the clean-up of the weeds.  
There are often bushcare volunteers working in the area.  
Vegetation is used as a natural barrier in the area, so council don’t have to put fencing in place.  
The issue was raised that this natural barrier makes it a great place to dump garbage.  
Currently engaging in the removal of poisoned lantana.  
Point was made that general public would like to see more bins in place along MM and Fishermans beach. It was explained that often more bins can attract more dumping of household rubbish to the area. Currently the rubbish is collected Tuesday, Thursday and/or Friday.  
The BBQs are cleaned twice a week.  
Public toilets on Hill 60 are locked at night and do not get targeted often by vandalism. Asked if there was much community feedback in regards to the toilets, which there was not.  
There are soil erosion issues where people have been accessing the tunnels.  
Look at three options for tunnel tours- council operated, private operator or community group?  
Ground litter is picked up twice a week.  
Do the police department still use the small building with barbed wire around it on Hill 60 for their communications?  
A decision needs to be made about the tunnels, whether to open or to close as they are dangerous to the public as they currently stand. They are dark and full of trip hazards as well as people engaging in antisocial behaviour in them.  
Concerns about bat habitation in the tunnels. There has been no formal assessment carried out.  
Concern about the antisocial behaviour on the Hill itself.  
There is currently no documents that list the assets held by WCC within the subject area, they are using. | Retain the natural beauty of the site.  
The hang gliders need conditions placed on how they use the Hill 60 area, similar to those in place at Bald Hill.  
Opening up some areas for views and the supporting infrastructure for this ie. Seats and railings.  
Pathways a priority.  
Decision needs to be made about the tunnels, whether to open or to close them. This decision will need to be informed by further studies- An engineer will have to assess the structure itself and A survey should be conducted by a qualified ecologist to determine the presence/absence of microbats utilising the tunnels. Compile a list of council assets within the subject area.  
Close the smaller car park on hill 60 by moving the gate up, in an attempt to curb antisocial behaviour.  
Look into putting a coffee cart on the hill.  
Once Sydney water leave the area, look at having the gates shut at the front of the site every night at dusk, in an attempt to curb antisocial behaviour.  
Get in contact with the police department in regards to the |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and time of consultation</th>
<th>Communication type</th>
<th>Person(s) consulted with</th>
<th>Items discussed</th>
<th>Key outcomes of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 December 2014, 3:51pm</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Scott McKinnon</td>
<td>Left a message on Scott’s mobile in regards to his father’s former stationing at the site as part of the 34th battalion.</td>
<td>Scott called back and left a message saying his father had recently been unwell and was</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vegetation as a barrier to keep people out of the buildings on the Hill.

One option is a community based model for management of the area- he sees this as a good outcome for the Aboriginal people of the Illawarra.

Hang gliders have never been encouraged to use the area.

Would like to see the multifaceted history of the area told, similar to that which is written down near the breakwater battery museum.

When the point of fish cleaning area, toilets and facilities were brought up around the MM beach area. It was discussed that the area is a designated black spot under coast safe spot, due to the number of fatalities that occur there every year. Council would not like to encourage the use of the area due to this. Also as it is an unpatrolled beach. They would perhaps place a tap for feet washing and dogs to drink from as it is a registered dog off leash area.

Consider commercial opportunities that would result in money going back into the site.

Is there a potential for an archaeological footprint tour/ walk similar to that at Dawes Point in Sydney?

communication building on Hill 60 and whether or not they still use it.

Concerns about where the money will come from to maintain the area, once any revitalisation works are completed.

Tell the multifaceted history of the site, similar to that which is at the breakwater battery museum and its surrounds.

Understand the current path network- incorporate the Ngaarabaan plans into any changes.

Address the current weed issues.

Potential for a zipline from the lookout to Fishermans beach. Council would look into putting in a tap for feet washing and dogs to drink from at MM Beach as it is a registered dog off leash beach.

More furniture along MM beach.

More controlled access to MM Beach.

The car park at MM Beach is to be upgraded in the coming years.

Discuss the future management of the parcel of land currently controlled by Sydney Water, with Sydney Water.
Table of Contents

Executive Summary ............................................................................................................. 3
Background .......................................................................................................................... 5
Stakeholders ....................................................................................................................... 6
Methodology ....................................................................................................................... 7
Media Activities .................................................................................................................. 8
Results ............................................................................................................................... 9
Qualitative Feedback ......................................................................................................... 10
Appendix A ......................................................................................................................... 13
Frequently Asked Questions .............................................................................................. 13
Appendix B ........................................................................................................................ 14
  Feedback Form .................................................................................................................. 14
Appendix C ......................................................................................................................... 15
  Hill 60 Concept Map ........................................................................................................ 15
Appendix D ........................................................................................................................ 16
  Hill 60 Concept Map 1 ..................................................................................................... 16
Appendix E ........................................................................................................................ 17
  Hill 60 Concept Map 2 ..................................................................................................... 17
Appendix F ........................................................................................................................ 18
  Hill 60 Concept Map 3 ..................................................................................................... 18
Appendix G ........................................................................................................................ 19
  Hill 60 Concept Map 4 ..................................................................................................... 19
Executive Summary

In 2014, Council engaged Niche Environment & Heritage Consultancy to undertake a review of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan. Following this, the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan was developed and exhibited from July 29 – August 25, 2015. Stakeholders, including previous participants of the 2014 Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan engagement were notified of the exhibition period. Aboriginal stakeholders were notified and invited to meet with Council officers to discuss the details of the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.

A feedback form and a FAQ were made available on Council’s website, Wollongong and Warrawong libraries and Customer Service. Engagement activities were promoted in Council’s Advertiser pages on 29 July and 12 August, and an article ran in the Illawarra Mercury on the 11 August. Council’s engagement website and social media channels were used to promote the exhibition, with a total of n=729 unique visitors visiting the site.

A total of 25 submissions were received, 11 via the engagement website, 6 print and 6 open submissions. 2 submissions were received from Aboriginal stakeholders and 1 from MM Kembla. A community information kiosk was held on 15 August at the Port Kembla Senior Citizens Centre, and n=43 community members attended. Attendees were supportive of the proposals, with anti-social behaviour and the need for ongoing maintenance raised as concerns.

The Aboriginal stakeholders’ suggestions included:

- Interpretive signage for the Ngaraba-aan Trail
- The importance of providing opportunities for the Illawarra Aboriginal land Council's Green Team to participate in the implementation of the plan
- The works consciously create a stronger and more open cultural and commercial usage of the site by local Aboriginal communities, given the significance of the site in historical and cultural terms to Aboriginal communities.

It is acknowledged that further consultation with the local Aboriginal community will be a key requirement in the implementation of the Master Plan.
The results were generally supportive of the project and the key findings were as follows:

- Support for: opening and restoring the Hill 60 tunnels to the public
- Restricting unauthorised vehicle access to the beach and Hill 60 site;
- Improving and creating walking trails; bushland care and restoration of the site
- Food and drink premises/tourism
- Public amenities
- Recreational exercise equipment
- Concerns were raised around ongoing maintenance and anti-social behaviour at the Hill 60 site
- MM Kembla seek to have their 100 year anniversary acknowledged on an informative plinth adjacent to their premises
Background

The Hill 60 precinct contains an iconic headland and foreshore area with a rich Aboriginal and European history. The precinct is bordered by MM Beach in the north, Gloucester Boulevard to the West, the Volunteer Coast Guard building in the south, and Red Point to the east. The Hill 60 Reserve, Port Kembla, is an iconic headland, rich in both Aboriginal and European history. The Hill 60 Reserve site itself consists of the Hill 60 lookout, military buildings on Hill 60, Boilers Point and Fisherman’s Beach.

The Hill 60 site is widely recognised for its Aboriginal cultural history and heritage values, and identified in the NSW State Heritage Register as a landscape heritage item. The existing Conservation Management Plan for Hill 60 (2000) requires revision as the existing use of the site presents Council with challenges in regard to maintenance and access management issues. Further, Council is seeking to implement improvements consistent with the community’s vision for the future of Hill 60. Given the significance of the site in terms of both Aboriginal and European heritage this is important.

Following a report to Council on 28 July 2014, Council engaged Niche Environment & Heritage Consultancy to undertake a review of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan. In response to community and stakeholder engagement, the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan was developed. The Draft Landscape Master Plan consists of 28 proposals that primarily focus on improvements to existing walkways and walking tracks addition of interpretive signage that better reflects the Aboriginal and European significance of the site, and clearing up of vegetation to improve access and use of the site. Finally, there are proposals about undertaking preliminary investigations into the use of the historical World War II tunnels.
**Stakeholders**

**Internal Stakeholders**

**Table 1: Hill 60 Stakeholders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property &amp; Recreation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Management team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Service Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Officer – Aboriginal Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**External Stakeholders**

**Table 2: Hill 60 Stakeholders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community and Organisations</th>
<th>Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local residential/owners</td>
<td>Port Kembla Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Park Museum/Port Kembla Heritage Pk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Historical Society</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Mermaids</td>
<td>Sydney water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Pollution Committee</td>
<td>Five Island Secondary Collage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Surf Life Saving Club</td>
<td>Port Kembla Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Hang Gliding Club</td>
<td>Destination Wollongong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Leagues Club</td>
<td>Illawarra District Weeds Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Cricket Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Football Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Amateur Swimming Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Community Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Kembla Youth Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Point Artists Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood Forum 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal Stakeholders</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal Reference Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coomaditchie United Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandangara Elders Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Local Aboriginal Lands Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korewal Elouera Jerrungurah Tribal Elders Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kullila Site Consultants &amp; Koori Site Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wodi Wodi Elders Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Methodology**

The following section outlines the various activities undertaken during the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan exhibition period, held from July 29 - August 25, 2015. The engagement strategy identified a number of different target audiences, leading to a variety of engagement techniques being utilised, including: information packs, online engagement, community information kiosk and face to face Aboriginal stakeholder engagement.

**Information Pack**

Information packs were produced and distributed to Customer Service, and the Wollongong and Warrawong Libraries. The packs consisted of Frequently Asked Questions, a Feedback Form, and the 5 Landscape Master Plan concept maps (See Appendices A-G). The information packs were distributed internally and externally to Council.

**Online Engagement**

Promotional materials, including the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan Feedback Form, Frequently Asked Questions, and Concept Maps were made available on Council’s webpage.

Respondents could either provide their feedback directly to the website or download the PDF copy of the feedback form. The use of online tools for the exhibition worked to complement the print materials distributed to various community facilities. In addition, the exhibition was promoted and shared through social media. This included sharing of the exhibition through Council’s Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

**Community Information Kiosks**

A Community Information Kiosk was held on the 15 August 2015 at the Port Kembla Senior Citizens Centre. The kiosk provided concept and design maps for the community to comment upon. Council officers attending sought verbal and written feedback.

Additionally, information packs were made available to take away. The packs consisted of a Frequently Asked Questions and a Feedback Form.
**Aboriginal Stakeholder Engagement**

Property and Recreation Officers conducted face to face meetings with Aboriginal stakeholders, predominantly with representatives from the Aboriginal Land Council, and community organisation representatives and/or Elders of local Aboriginal communities.

This part of the engagement focused on a range of communication methods, including email, phone call and face to face meetings. A total of n=8 people and/or organisations were contacted, via email, phone calls and face to face meetings. These methods were utilised in order to provide a forum for stakeholders to voice their support and/or concerns and questions about the proposals for Hill 60.

**Further consultation recommended** – Council is committed to ongoing consultation with the other key Aboriginal Community stakeholders in the development of any works/interpretive signage to be undertaken at the site due to its historical and cultural significance for the Aboriginal Community.

**Media Activities**

*Print Media*

The exhibition period was promoted via Council’s pages in *The Advertiser* on 29 July and 12 August. *The Illawarra Mercury* ran a feature story on the Hill 60 exhibition on 11 August.

*Social Media*

Council’s social media platform, Facebook, was used to further publicise the exhibition period. A Facebook message was published on 12 August to promote the exhibition, which reached 728 people.

Twitter was used on 24 August, and a photo was uploaded to Instagram on 24 August to promote the exhibition.
Results

43 people attended a community information session held at the Port Kembla Senior Citizen Centre on the 15 August 2015. Comments raised in discussion at the kiosk focused on concerns about anti-social behaviour along the proposed pathways and walking tracks, as well as questions about the need for ongoing maintenance commitments.

A total of 23 submissions were received, 11 through the engagement website, 6 via feedback forms and 6 open submissions. Of the 23 submissions received 19 submissions were supportive of the proposal. One of the 23 submissions was received from MM Kembla, which is supportive of the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan. MM Kembla provided an extensive history of their involvement with MM beach and Port Kembla. Though their submission, MM Kembla are seeking to express their historical relationship by providing informative plinths. Additionally, MM Kembla is seeking to provide public exercise equipment as part of the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.

The total numbers of visits to the project page was 811. Table 3 below presents the usage statistics for the project page. Feedback from the print and online submissions is summarised in Table 4.

Table 3: Summary of online engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Usage (number)</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unique Site Visits</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>Total number of visits to the project page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>Total number of users who viewed the project page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informed</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>Total number of users who open a hyperlink or read a document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Total number of users who have actively contributed to the project via the project page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Tool Use</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>Total number of users who downloaded documents from the library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently Asked</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Total number of users who accessed the Frequently Asked Questions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qualitative Feedback

The information in Table 4 is an amalgamation of comments received through the feedback process. It is recorded in summary format and is not verbatim.

Table 4: Analysis and Themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Summary of Responses</th>
<th>Number of Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal site history recognition</td>
<td>Respondents recognised the site’s Aboriginal heritage. It was suggested that local Aboriginal people, school children and artist be involved in the design of artworks on the site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European site history recognition</td>
<td>Respondents recognised the site’s European heritage. Others suggestions included linking the Second World War history of the site to Fort Drummond and other significant war infrastructure in the Illawarra.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and ongoing costs</td>
<td>Majority of respondents identified Council as the primary source of maintenance should work be conducted on site. A business operating within Port Kembla has offered to partially constructed plinths and exercise equipment on the provision that Council continues maintenance once completed. A small portion of respondents did not agree with the project, stating resources should be utilised in the suburb of Port Kembla before funding the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master plan.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Social behaviour</td>
<td>Feedback identified the issue of anti-social behaviour occurring on or around Hill 60. This included drug usage, unauthorised 4 wheel driving and vagrancy. Most of the respondents however, supported the Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan but added this still was an area of concern needing to be addressed. A small portion of respondents disagreed with the route of the walking track within the residential area, in particularly along Dovers Drive and the interconnecting lane at the end of Griffiths Avenue.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking trails and cycleway</td>
<td>Majority of respondents said they would welcome improvements to the existing walking trails and the establishment of new tracks. However, respondents recognised improved and newly established trails would need ongoing upkeep by Council. It was also suggested that a higher quality shared path be installed along MM Beach.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushland care and restoration</td>
<td>Bush care and restoration was identified as an area of concern. Majority of respondents called for Council to maintain the area and control noxious species. It was identified there were no bush care groups active in the</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitness equipment</td>
<td>Respondents suggested constructing Lang Park style fitness equipment along MM beach. It was proposed by the company operating in Port Kembla to partially assist in funding outdoor gym equipment along MM Beach for community use. It was identified the may be a need for a children's playground by respondents.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel restoration</td>
<td>Access to the public, improvements in lighting and overall safety. Remove opportunities for anti-social behaviour.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage and Plinths</td>
<td>Welcomed by respondents. Respondents suggested that signs and plinths include both Aboriginal and European heritage information. It was suggested that Local Aboriginal artist and children from Five Island Secondary Collage assist in the artworks for the site. MM Kembla has approached Council offering to construct plinths with information regarding the historical relationship between the company and the area. It was suggested that after further consultation with the local Aboriginal community.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricting unauthorised 4X4 access</td>
<td>Restrict unauthorised 4 Wheel drive access to the beaches and recreational areas with permanent bollards.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and drink premises / Tourism</td>
<td>Suggestions of a café, visitors centre and restaurant.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public amenities</td>
<td>Suggestions of showers to be installed at MM beach. Installation of a toilet bock at MM Beach Water bubblers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial use of the site</td>
<td>1 respondent detailed the site should be recognised for its Aboriginal and European heritage and include walking trails. However, the site should not be utilised for commercial purposes.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous results</td>
<td>Other suggestions were: Bins to be placed along walking trails The installation of parking metres along the beach. Investing the funds in the Port Kembla community instead of the Hill project More detailed concept drawings are required.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: Results of Aboriginal Stakeholder Engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Summary of Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illawarra Local Aboriginal Lands Council</td>
<td>Consider dedicating or handing back an area to local community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretive signage/centre to acknowledge shared cultural history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation of a cultural walking track with story trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental works, regeneration &amp; maintenance, to be undertaken by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Councils’ Green Team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aboriginal community access to Hill 60 site for cultural purposes for free,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including looking at opportunities to undertake commercial ventures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal Community Elders</td>
<td>Look at other interpretive signage when designing the Ngaraba-aan Trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concerns with ongoing maintenance and infrastructure in the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acknowledged the cultural and historical significance of the site with traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>custodians of the land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A

Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions
Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan

Last year, Council undertook a review of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan and consulted with the community about the future of Hill 60. As a result of that review and consultation, we have now developed a draft Landscape Master Plan informed by the community’s input for the Hill 60 precinct. Council invites you to Have your Say on the future of Hill 60 as outlined in the draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.

Feedback must be received by 5pm Tuesday, 25 August, 2015.

What is the draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan about?

Last year, Council worked with ‘Nice Environment & Heritage’ to undertake a review of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan and engage with key stakeholders and the local community on the future use and vision for the Hill 60 precinct. The outcome of that review process was to create the draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.

This project aligns with a number of the Wollongong 2022 Community Goals, including that:

- We value & protect our environment
- We have an innovative & sustainable economy
- We are a connected & engaged community
- We are a healthy community in a liveable city

Why do we need a Landscape Master Plan?

The Hill 60 precinct contains an iconic headland and foreshore area with a rich Aboriginal and European history. A Landscape Master Plan allows Council to identify and prioritise the community’s vision for the precinct, then plan and implement the agreed improvements.

The Landscape Master Plan will also identify areas and structures in need of maintenance thereby allowing Council to better plan for the ongoing management of Hill 60.

What are the proposals for Hill 60?

The draft Landscape Master Plan includes a range of proposals for Hill 60 which were raised by the community and in the review of the conservation management plan. These are primarily focused on enhanced viewing areas for community use, greater interpretive signage and artwork, and improved pedestrian and vehicle access throughout Hill 60.

The plan also proposes formalised walking tracks that celebrate the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, increased park furniture along MW Beach and investigations into the use of the military tunnels.

Specific detail of each of the proposals is outlined in the four Master Plan Concept Maps.

What happens next?

Council will consider all community feedback submitted during the exhibition, before finalising the design of the Landscape Master Plan, which will then be reported to Council for adoption.

www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au
www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au
Appendix B

Feedback Form

Draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan
Community Feedback Form

Please read the Frequently Asked Questions sheet and comment on the draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan in the space below. All feedback must be received by 5pm Tuesday, 25 August.

I have read and support the proposals outlined in the draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan

Yes

No

Do you have any comments about the draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan?

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

More overleaf...

Please return survey to
Wollongong City Council Community Engagement Unit
Locked Bag 8821
Wollongong NSW 2500
Telephone: 02 4227 7111
Facsimile: 02 4227 7580
Email: engagement@wollongong.nsw.gov.au

www.wollongong.nsw.gov.au
Appendix C

Hill 60 Concept Map
Appendix D

Hill 60 Concept Map 1
Appendix E

Hill 60 Concept Map 2
Appendix F

Hill 60 Concept Map 3
Appendix G

Hill 60 Concept Map 4
Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan
Implementation Plan
2015 – 2020
PART 1

Background

WHY WE’VE DEVELOPED THIS PLAN

The Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan Implementation Plan has been developed in conjunction with the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan and with reference to the Hill 60 Reserve Conservation Management Plan – Supplementary Report. The purpose of the Implementation Plan is to provide a guide the programming and delivery of key projects and actions in a collaborative and coherent way.

This document complements the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan by ensuring:

- **Actions** are identified and prioritised to facilitate the efficient delivery of the Plan.
- **Responsibility** is defined – with tasks and projects broken down into achievable actions, aligned with the Annual Plan with clear lines of responsibility.
- **Expectations** are managed – clarifying which projects are Council led, which projects have secured funding and timeframes for delivery, and clearly identifying unfunded projects.
- **Governance** is tested – with a requirement for Council to review the processes and framework needed to give weight to the intent of the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan in planning and resourcing.
- **Priority** projects are defined in sufficient detail enabling the implementation process to commence.

HOW WE’VE DEVELOPED THIS PLAN

The Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan – Implementation Plan 2015-2020 provides a vision for the future of Hill 60. The Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan and accompanying Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan - Implementation Plan, detail specific strategies and actions to work towards realising this vision over the next 5 years. The vision and strategies were drawn from community and stakeholder feedback by Wollongong Council Officers and Niche Environment & Heritage Pty Ltd. The actions detailed in the Implementation Strategy are guided by the outcomes of the Hill 60 Conservation Management Plan – Supplementary Plan and Landscape Master Plan.

The draft Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan was exhibited between 29 July to 25 August 2015. A comprehensive community engagement program gathered invaluable feedback across a number of forums from a wide variety of stakeholders. The Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan has also been informed by the Hill 60 Reserve Conservation Management Plan – Supplementary Report.
RELATIONSHIP TO COUNCILS STRATEGIC PLANNING

This report contributes to the delivery of Wollongong 2022 goal “We are a healthy community in a liveable city”. It specifically delivers on the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Strategic Plan</th>
<th>Delivery Program 2012-2017</th>
<th>Annual Plan 2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>5 Year Action</td>
<td>Annual Deliverables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2</td>
<td>5.5.2.1 Use data to assess the current community Infrastructure available, community demand and develop a strategic framework and policies to either rationalise, enhance or expand to meet changing community needs</td>
<td>Implement Landscape Master Plan recommendations for Hill 60 Reserve Port Kembla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART 2

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - A LIVING, CHANGING DOCUMENT

The purpose of the Implementation Plan is to guide the delivery of key projects and actions in a collaborative and coherent way to promote best outcomes for the community. As such the Implementation Plan remains flexible to accommodate changes to priorities or the identification of internal/external funding sources.

The extent to which the precise timing, responsibility and funding for each action can be predicted varies greatly and will vary over time. It is important to recognise that some actions will require leadership and funding outside of Council control and that actions need to be prioritised taking into account other projects and their resource implications across the Local Government Area.

The Implementation Plan needs to be a document which can evolve over time, respond to changing demands and allow for transparent reporting. It is also a tool to communicate with key stakeholders and the community about future opportunities to partner in the delivery of projects.

In this context it is recommended that the content and direction of the Implementation Plan Table (see pg.9) be reviewed by the implementation body on a regular basis (to be determined as per Action 1.1) to ensure its ongoing relevance and to ensure future opportunities and constraints can be captured and integrated into the annual planning and business reporting process.

This Implementation Plan has sought to offer an approach to establish a flexible decision making and delivery framework for the projects identified in the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TABLE

The attached table presents the detailed projects developed in the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan.

List of abbreviations (project leaders and partners)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LUP</td>
<td>Land Use Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Community Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Property and Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Community Cultural Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assessment and Certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENVS</td>
<td>Environment Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>Infrastructure Strategy and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Project Delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW</td>
<td>City Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Natural Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Bushcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPI</td>
<td>Department of Planning and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEH</td>
<td>Office of Environment and Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPWS</td>
<td>NSW National Parks &amp; Wildlife Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASG</td>
<td>Aboriginal Stakeholder Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCG</td>
<td>Project Coordination Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION / PROJECT</td>
<td>INFORMATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. GOVERNANCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 PLAN MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION</td>
<td>Establish a Project Coordination Group (PCG) to track priorities and delivery of actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING</td>
<td>Continue to support community engagement and participation in delivering upon the actions within the Hill 60 Landscape Master Plan, for example, Wollongong City Council Aboriginal Reference Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 APPROVALS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 DUE DILIGENCE REPORT FOR GLOUCESTER BLVD &amp; TUNNELS</td>
<td>Engage Niche Consultants to carry out assessment on priority areas along Gloucester Blvd and Military Tunnels that may not require AHIP application &amp; can be carried out in accordance with Due Diligence requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 ENGAGE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER TO COMPLETE AUDIT OF WW11 TUNNELS</td>
<td>Engage Engineers to carry out preliminary report on required conservation works to and potential public access within the Hill 60 Fortifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 SECURE ACCESS TO MILITARY HERITAGE TUNNELS</td>
<td>Stage 1 – Secure and clean military tunnels. Stage 2 – Enable safe community access (subject to structural assessment and approvals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT INTERPRETATIVE SIGNAGE &amp; ARTWORK</td>
<td>Signage to convey the history of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and European History of the site with reference to Ngaraba-an Trail Interpretation Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 CONSTRUCT MM COMMEMORATIVE PLINTH ADJACENT TO MM KEMBLA</td>
<td>Installation by MM Kembla of a plinth commemorating the company’s 150 year anniversary &amp; their link to European heritage to be located on Gloucester Blvd adjacent to their business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 CONSTRUCT FITNESS EQUIPMENT ALONG GLOUCESTER BLVD</td>
<td>Installation of fitness equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 UNDERTAKEN CAR PARK</td>
<td>Remove and replace existing timber vehicle barriers and replace with new timber barriers. Create additional car and bus parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION / PROJECT</td>
<td>INFORMATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 RENEWAL &amp; IMPROVEMENTS</td>
<td>Renewal Hill 60 &amp; Renewal MM Gloucester Blvd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Observation Viewing Platform at Lower Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Observation Viewing Platform at Lower Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Observation Viewing Platform at Lower Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Observation Viewing Platform at Lower Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Observation Viewing Platform at Lower Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 UNDERSTAKE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT OF NGERANBA-AANN TRAIL</td>
<td>Implement vegetation management plan to reduce weed growth &amp; rehabilitate existing vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Observation Viewing Platform at Lower Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 UNDERSTAKE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT AT HILL 60 RESERVE &amp; GLOUCESTER BLVD. IN ACCORDANCE WITH VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN</td>
<td>Existing vegetation to be retained, maintained or removed as identified by Vegetation Management Plan prepared by Jennifer Niel Treeekeeper Indigenous Land Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10 DESIGN &amp; CONSTRUCT</td>
<td>Proposed Staircase to Link Lower Car Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11 IMPROVED ACCESS TO FISHERMAN’S BEACH</td>
<td>Improvements to the surface treatment of the existing road pavement. Improve access for pedestrian &amp; vehicles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 3

Review Frequency and Document End Date

The Hill 60 Reserve Landscape Master Plan will be reviewed annually. The Plan end date is 2020.

Contact Information

For further information about the Hill 60 Reserve Landscape Master Plan and Implementation Plan please contact Wollongong Council’s Property & Recreation Division.